

VERMONT

ITS HISTORY — AND — GEOGRAPHY



PRICE FIFTY CENTS

*Information for the
Visitor or Resident*

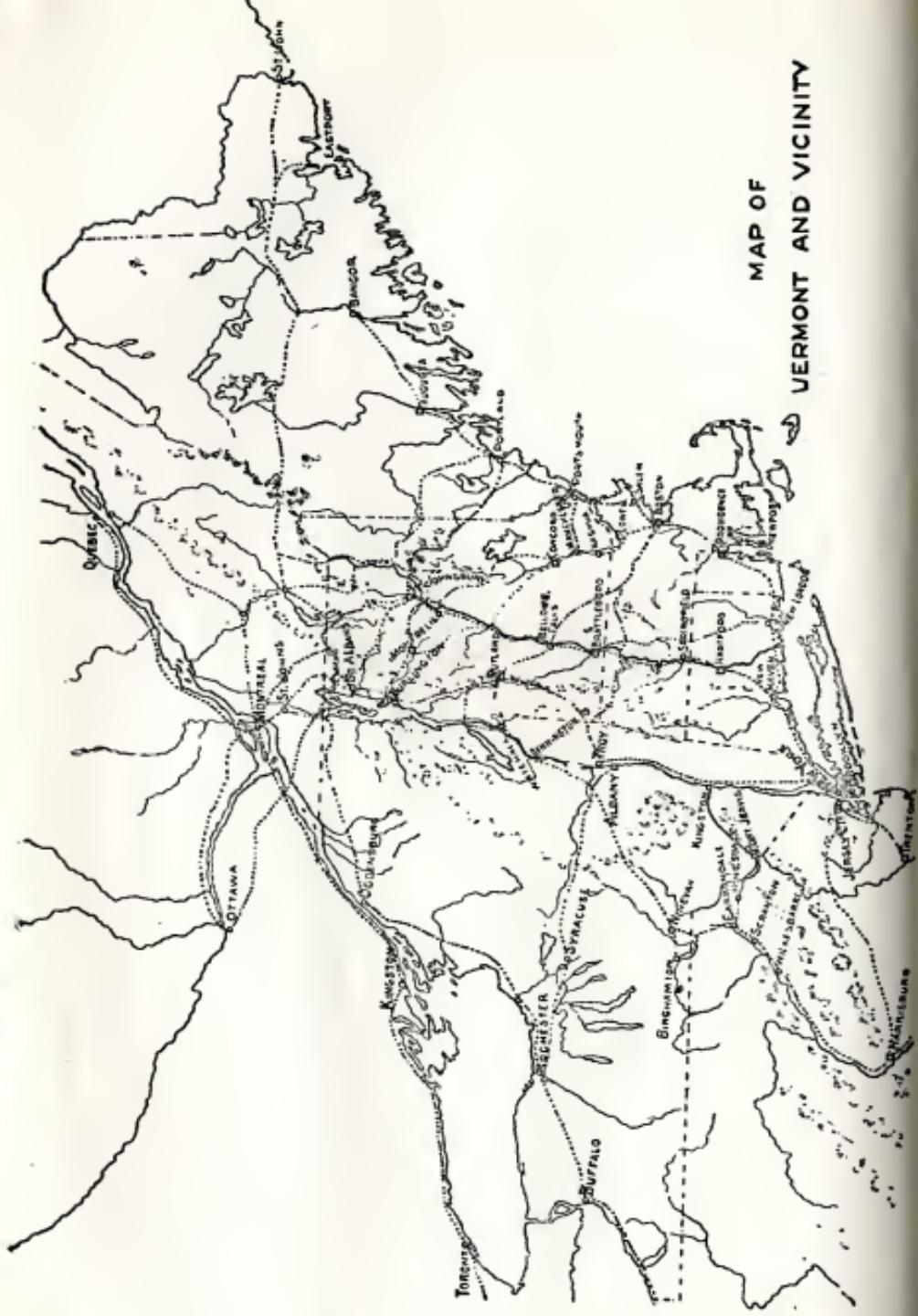
(OVER 200 ILLUSTRATIONS)

From THE PRESS OF THE TUTTLE COMPANY
(FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS)

The Bennington Battle Monument, Its Story and Meaning	\$1.00
By John Spargo, President of Bennington Battle Monument and Historical Association. Accurate and interesting.	
The Story of Dorset	\$2.00
By Zephine Humphrey. Delightfully written account of one of our historic towns.	
Daniel Cady's Rhymes of Vermont Rural Life, Each	\$1.50
Three Series. Quaint, lovable, human verse, full of humor and insight into every phase of country life.	
Other Vermont Poetry	\$.50 to \$2.00
North of the Nulhegan, by Archie W. Stone; Echoes from the Green Hills of Vermont, by Myrtie Anna Aldrich, the blind poet; Songs of the Sea and Bubbles, by Arthur Wentworth Hewitt; Songs of the Glad Years, Blanche F. Gile; In the Heart's Garden, by E. Dorcas Palmer; Green Mountain Echoes, by Ella Warner Fisher; My Trust, by Caroline Woodruff of Castleton Normal School; Reveries of Vermont, by Hon. Franklin D. Hale; Rural Peace, by Mark Whalon.	
Boyhood Days of Calvin Coolidge	\$1.50
By Ernest C. Carpenter, his early teacher at Plymouth, Vermont.	
Around the World at Eighty	\$2.50
By Flavia A. C. Canfield, with introduction by (her daughter) Dorothy Canfield Fisher.	
The Connecticut River Valley	\$4.00
By Lyman S. Hayes, Town Clerk of Bellows Falls, Vermont, for twenty years.	
Travels in the Spirit World	\$1.50
By Caroline D. Larsen of Burlington, a cultured Danish woman. Vivid and above all, sincere.	
A Lincoln Book, A Soldier's Tribute to his Chief	\$2.50
By Josiah Grout, Captain in the Union Army and later Governor of Vermont.	

Geography of Vermont

MAP OF
VERMONT AND VICINITY



GEOGRAPHY OF VERMONT

CHAPTER I

LOCATION

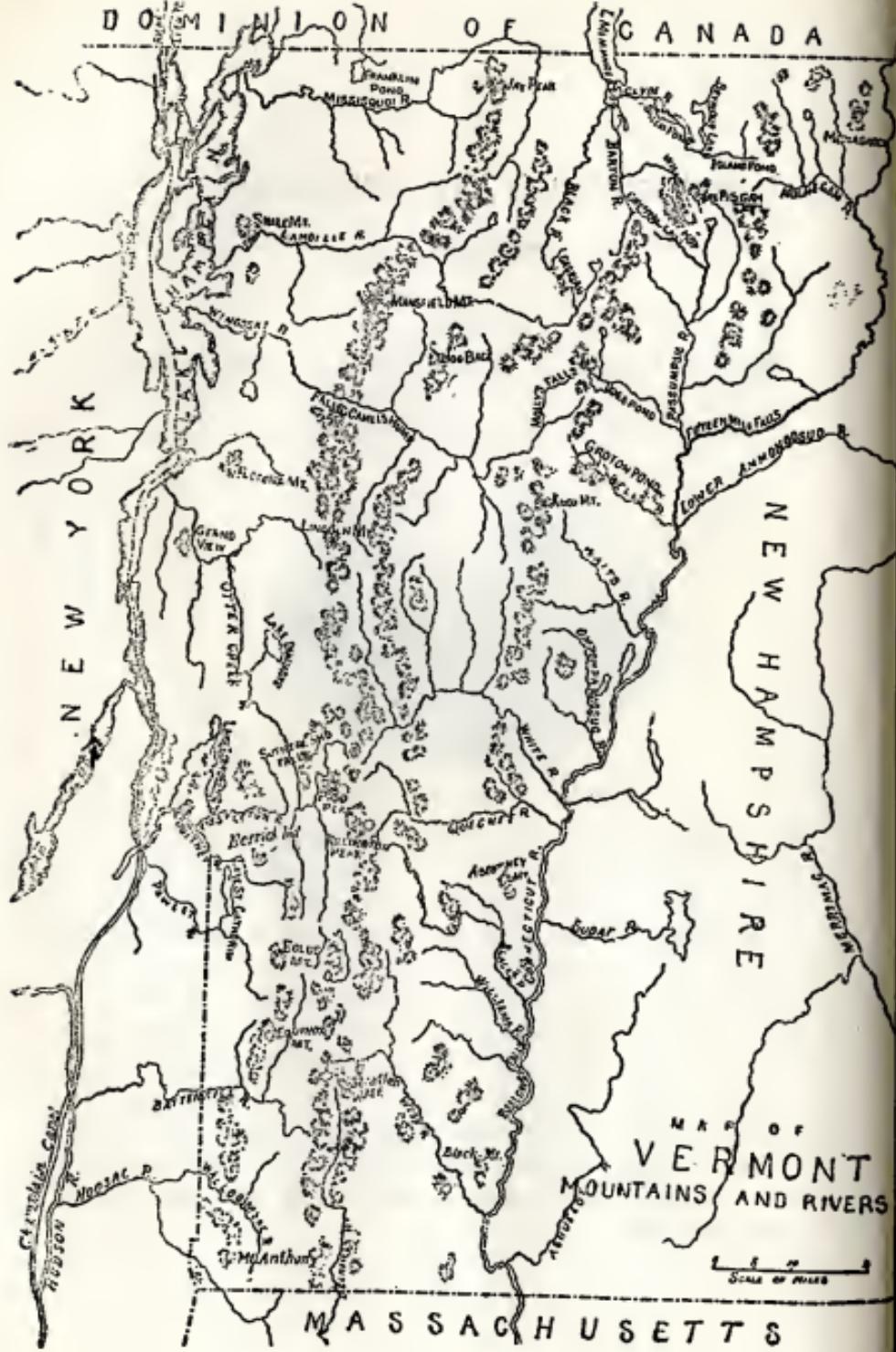
VERMONT is in the northeastern part of the United States and in the northwest corner of New England. It is bounded on the north by the Dominion of Canada, on the east by



Lamoille River, near Johnson

New Hampshire, on the south by Massachusetts, and on the west by New York. The northern boundary of Vermont is nearly coincident with the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude, crossing it several times, hence is practically equidistant between the equator and the north pole; its eastern boundary is the west bank of the Connecticut River at low water; its southern boundary is a continuation of the southern boundary of New Hampshire and is nearly the parallel of forty-two degrees forty-four minutes north latitude; and the western boundary extends in a northerly direction from the northwest corner of Massachusetts to the Poultney River and then follows the deepest channel of this river and of Lake Champlain.

D O M I N I O N O F CANADA



CHAPTER II

MOUNTAINS AND VALLEYS

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN range extends through Vermont in a direction nearly north and south, but it is nearer



Summit of Mount Mansfield, looking northeast from Underhill side of Nose

"To grasp the beauty set so thick around"

the western than the eastern side of the State. Just north of Canada line it is terminated by the Missisquoi River; about thirty-five miles south of the Missisquoi, the Lamoille River cuts the range; and eighteen miles farther south, the Winooski River also cuts through.

The highest peaks of this range are, from north to south, Jay, Belvidere, Sterling, Mansfield, Camel's Hump, Lincoln, Pico, Killington, Shrewsbury, Stratton and Haystack.

Mount Mansfield, with its elevation of 4,389 feet, is the highest mountain in the State, and Killington, 4,221 feet, is second. Camel's Hump is the most individual in setting and most impressive in appearance. In the southern part of the State, the main range is broad-backed and continuous; about the middle of the State it becomes narrower and higher, and is from thence accompanied on the east by parallel ranges which are considerably broken.



Logging on Pico Mountain

"The stately children of the wood."—Dorr

The longest of the parallel ranges is from the White River to the Winooski. A parallel range is found between the Winooski and the Lamoille rivers, the highest peaks of which are the Hogback and Elmore mountains; another parallel range is between the Lamoille River and Canada line, of which the Lowell Mountains are the highest, and another range is in the northeastern part of the State, the chief mountains of which are Monadnock in Lemington, Westmore Mountain and Burke Mountain, each of which is over 3,000 feet high. Other prominent peaks of the parallel ranges are the granitic mountains Hor and Pisgah

in Westmore, Blue in Ryegate, Knox in Orange, Ascutney in Windsor, and Black in Dummerston.

On the western side of the main range are the Red Sand-rock Mountains, the highest point of which is Grandview in the town of Addison. These mountains are near Lake Champlain and as they stand alone they are somewhat noticeable.



The Backbone of the Green Mountains
Killington Peak in center

*"A lovely bit of dappled green
Shut in the circling hills between."*—Dorr

Near the western border and in the southern half of Vermont are the Taconic Mountains. They do not form a continuous ridge like the Green Mountain range but are broken into groups of which Herrick, Eolus and Equinox Mountains and Mount Anthony are the chief peaks.

The main water-shed of Vermont coincides with the Green Mountain range from the Massachusetts line nearly to Lincoln Mountain; thence it deflects to the east, crosses

narrow north-and-south valleys, follows along northerly ridges, extends in an irregular course to the northeastern part of the State and at Canada line is quite near the Connecticut River.

In the town of Sheffield, about thirty miles south of Lake Memphremagog, a lateral water-shed curves reversely around the headwaters of the Lamoille River and the long bend of the Black River, in Orleans County, and follows the ridge of the Lowell Mountains into Canada, thus forming



Mount Equinox, Manchester

"In the Green Valley"

with the main water-shed a system of drainage in the north-central part of the State, of which Lake Memphremagog is the reservoir, known as the North Central Valley. That portion of the State which lies east of the main water-shed is in the Connecticut Valley, and the portion west of the main and lateral water-sheds is in the Champlain-Hudson Valley.

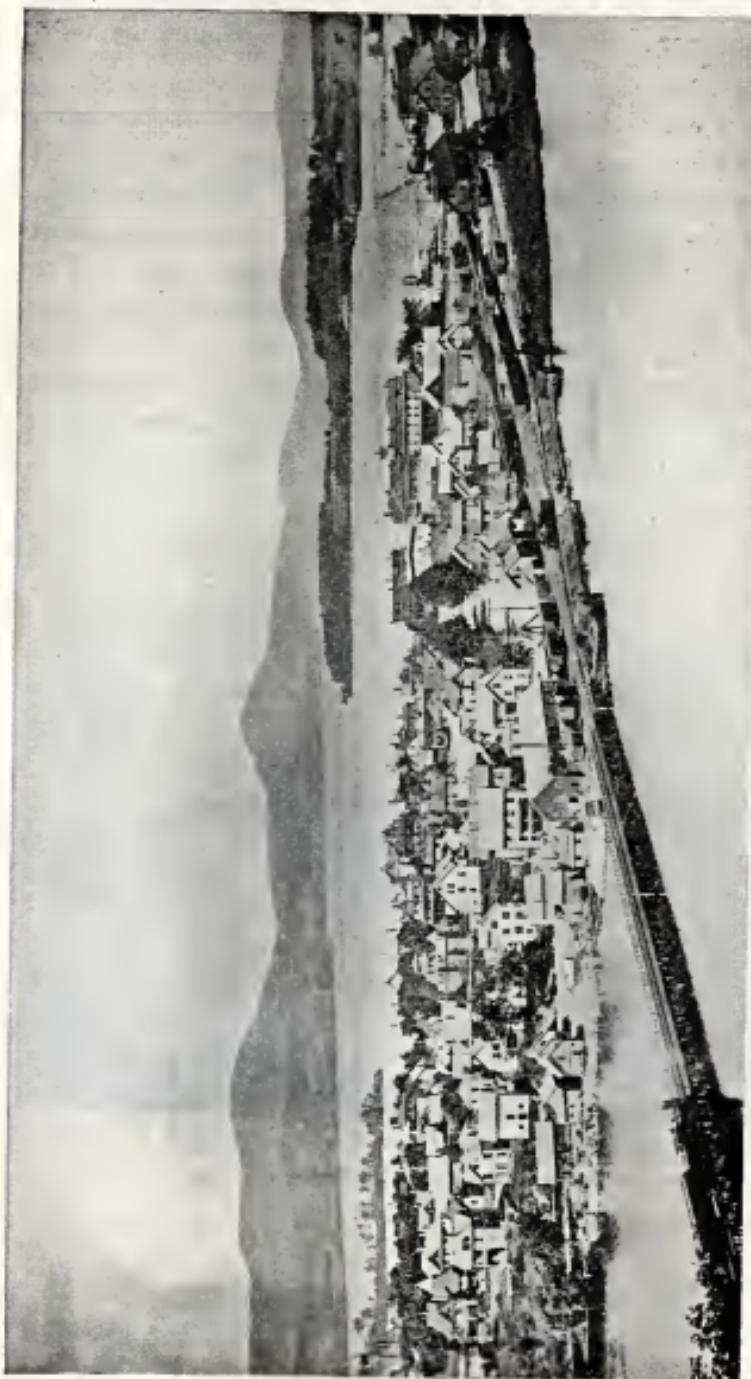
Between the Green and Taconic Mountains is what may be called the Southwest Valley of Vermont. On the east

of this valley the Green Mountains form an unbroken wall, while to the westward are the Taconic Mountains with numerous gaps.

The Central Valley of Vermont lies east of the main range of the Green Mountains and extends from Canada line to the Black River, southeast from Killington Peak. Near the middle of its northern portion, this valley is almost filled by Norris Mountain in the town of Eden. The portion between the Lamoille and the Winooski rivers is the widest. The portion between the Winooski and the White rivers is crossed about midway by the main water-shed of Vermont. The southern portion, in which are branches of the White, Quechee, and Black rivers, is quite irregular in its direction.



Bellows Falls and the Connecticut River
In Town of Rockingham



"Green mountains stand like giant guards on either hand"

CHAPTER III

BOUNDARY WATERS

THE CONNECTICUT RIVER rises in New Hampshire, forms the entire eastern boundary of Vermont, passes through Massachusetts and Connecticut and empties into Long Island Sound. Its chief commercial use formerly was to float logs from the upper portion of its valley to the manufacturing towns below; but now it is used chiefly for the development of water power, which is made use of in Vermont for manufacturing purposes at Canaan, Guildhall, Lunenburg, Ryegate, Wilder, Bellows Falls and Vernon. Poultney River forms a boundary for several miles between New York and Vermont.



A logging crew of early days on the Connecticut

On Canada line is Wallis Pond, about two-fifths of which is in the town of Canaan. Lake Memphremagog is an attractive body of water on the northern boundary of the State and about midway between the Connecticut River and Lake Champlain. It is nearly thirty miles long, two or three miles wide, and lies about one-fourth in Vermont and the remainder in Canada. Near its southern extremity is the

city of Newport, and at its northern extremity is its outlet, the St. Francis River, which empties into the St. Lawrence. Lake Champlain, reported to its discoverer by the Indians as "a large lake, filled with beautiful islands, and a fine country surrounding it," is partly in Vermont, partly in New York and partly in Canada. Its length is one hundred twenty-six miles, its greatest width in clear water is thirteen miles, and its average width is about four and one-half miles. Its outlet is the Richelieu River, which empties into the St. Lawrence about forty-five miles below Montreal. There are many islands in this lake, the chief of which are North Hero, South Hero, and Isle La Motte, all in Vermont and all unusually attractive as summer resorts. This lake was an important thoroughfare before white men traversed it,—and it is so still, although the railroads on each side of it and those crossing its northern portion somewhat diminish its importance as a waterway. A railroad now crosses the islands from Burlington to Alburg. In colonial days and during the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, there were strong fortifications on the west side of it, while near and upon it several important battles were fought.

The Hudson River rises among the Adirondack Mountains, west of Lake Champlain, and flows southeasterly, then southerly to New York Bay, and is navigable from the ocean to Troy, which is just west of the southern boundary of Vermont. This river is wholly in New York, but it receives tributaries from Vermont and, with Lake Champlain and the Hudson Canal, forms an important line of communication along the western border of Vermont.

CHAPTER IV

INTERNAL WATERS OF VERMONT

THE RIVERS of Vermont may be treated in four groups: the tributaries of the Connecticut River, of Lake Memphremagog, of Lake Champlain, and of the Hudson River.

The tributaries of the Connecticut River, of which the Nulhegan, Passumpsic, Wells, Waits, Ompompanoosuc, White, Quechee, Black, Williams, Saxtons, West and Deer-



The Black River at Springfield
"Where perch and pickerel hide"

field are the chief, rise in the main water-shed of Vermont and flow in a southerly or south-easterly direction, the last-named emptying into the Connecticut in Massachusetts. Hall's Stream, which separates New Hampshire from Canada for a short distance, cuts across the northeastern corner of Vermont and empties into the Connecticut about one-half mile below Canada line.

The Vermont tributaries to Lake Memphremagog are the Barton and the Black from the south, and from the east the Clyde, which is uniform in its flow on account of the numerous lakes and ponds which serve as reservoirs for its waters.



North Duxbury, looking down
the Winooski River

The principal Vermont tributaries of Lake Champlain are the Missisquoi, Lamoille, Winooski, Otter Creek and Poultney rivers. The first three of these rise east of the main Green Mountain range, the first flowing around the northern extremity of the range and the other two breaking



Palisades on Winooski River, near Waterbury
*"All was silent as a dream
Save the rushing of the stream."*

through it. The Missisquoi is navigable to Swanton, about six miles, and the Otter Creek to Vergennes, eight miles from Lake Champlain.

The tributaries to the Hudson from Vermont are the Battenkill and the Hoosac, each of which receives important tributaries after leaving the State.

Not only do the streams of Vermont water beautiful and fertile valleys, but they furnish valuable water power for man-



Falls of the Lamoille at Morrisville
"Where the silver brook from its full laver pours the white cascade."



Gookins Falls on Otter Creek, Center Rutland

ufacturing purposes. The waterfalls most worthy of mention for size, height, or beauty are Bellows Falls in the Connecticut River, Springfield Falls in the Black River, Hartland Falls in the Quechee River, Bolton Falls in the Wells River, Troy Falls and Swanton Falls in the Missisquoi



Bolton Falls Dam and Electric Light Plant on Winooski River

River, Morrisville Falls, Fairfax Falls and Milton Falls in the Lamoille River, Bolton Falls and Winooski Falls in the Winooski River, and Gookins Falls, Sutherland Falls, Middlebury Falls, Belden Falls and Vergennes Falls in the Otter Creek.

There are many interesting falls on smaller streams, but those of especial attraction are Molly's Falls in Marshfield, Moss Glen Falls and Bingham Falls in Stowe, Lana Cascade in Salisbury, Carver's Falls in the Castleton River, Hamilton Falls in Jamaica, Brockway Falls in Rockingham, Sherburne Falls in Sherburne and Coolidge Cascade in Granville.



Sutherland Falls on Otter Creek at Proctor



Middlebury Falls on Otter Creek

Among the river gorges worthy of mention, the most remarkable are Cavendish Gorge, near the middle of the course of the Black River, Quechee Gorge, near the mouth of the Quechee River and Middlesex Narrows in the Winooski River.



Quechee Gorge on Quechee River

LAKES AND PONDS

Of the many lakes and ponds wholly within Vermont, the most numerous are in the northeastern part of the State, while the largest and most patronized as summer resorts are in the south-central section of the State and west of the main range of mountains. In the northeastern part of the State, Willoughby Lake is the largest and in picturesqueness is unsurpassed in Vermont. Other important lakes and ponds in this part of the State are, in order of size, Seymour Lake in Morgan, Island Pond in Brighton, Great Averill Pond in Averill, Crystal Lake in Barton, Norton Pond in Norton and Warren's Gore, Maidstone Lake in Maidstone and Salem Pond in Derby.

Also on the eastern side of the State are Miles Pond in Concord, Harvey's Pond in Peacham, Groton Pond in Groton, Fairlee Lake in West Fairlee, Morey Lake in Fairlee, on which Samuel Morey plied his steamboat in 1793, Joe's Pond in Cabot and Danville, Silver Lake in Barnard, Plymouth Ponds in Plymouth and Stratton



Road across Islands of Lake Champlain

Pond in Stratton. In the town of Woodbury are more than twenty natural ponds, and several in each of the towns of Brighton, Calais, Newark and Sutton.

In the north-central section of the State are Caspian Lake and Long Pond in Greensboro, Great Hosmer Pond in Albany and Craftsbury, Stone Pond and Parker Pond in Glover, Little Hosmer Pond in Craftsbury, Elligo Pond in Greensboro and Craftsbury, Eden Pond and South Pond in Eden, Elmore Pond in Elmore, Echo Pond and Plunkett Pond in Charleston, Derby Pond in Derby, Holland Pond in Holland, Brownington Pond in Brownington, May Pond

in Barton, Little Averill Pond in Averill, and Lewis Pond in Lewis.

In the northwestern section of the State are Franklin Pond in Franklin and Fairfield Pond in Fairfield.

On the western side of the State are Shelburne Pond in Shelburne, Hinesburg Pond in Hinesburg, Lake Dunmore



Lake Hortonia, Echo and Beebe, in Rutland County

in Salisbury and Leicester, celebrated in the tales of the Green Mountain Boys, Fern Lake in Leicester, Lake Bomoseen in Castleton, the largest lake in Vermont, Lake Hortonia in Sudbury, Sunset Lake in Benison and Lake St. Catherine in Poultney and Wells, a lake of two parts connected by a narrow channel.

There are four large artificial lakes wholly in Vermont—Chittenden Reservoir in Chittenden, Lake Lamoille in Morristown, Somerset Reservoir in Somerset and Whitingham Reservoir in Whitingham. The latter is the largest of these. It has a water surface of 2200 acres and is at an

elevation of 1371 feet. The dam is 200 feet high, the highest earth dam in the world. The lake formed by the Vernon dam is almost wholly in New Hampshire.

There are many other lakes and ponds in Vermont, some of which are as important as those named, and all are remarkable for the purity of their waters and for the beauty of their scenery.

Without discriminating in regard to various places, it can truly be said that Vermont is unique in the diversity and picturesqueness of its scenery. Everywhere are purling brooks, sheltered ponds and charming lakes, all with their settings of leafy wood and rolling hills. Along the rivers stretch the main highways from which lateral roads lead up the winding valleys and into the mountains, along all of which are extensive views of fruitful valleys and of pastoral life. In the dense forests of the mountain sides are deer, and in every stream gamey trout sport in the cozy nooks and under the little cascades. Such inviting scenes, together with good roads, healthful climate, abundance of fish and game and excellent hotel accommodations, are rapidly winning to Vermont a patronage of summer visitors that is beneficial alike to the State and to the summer guests.



Steamer Landing on Lake Champlain

D O M I N I C A N O F F I C E R A N A D A

N E W Y O R K

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MAP OF
VERMONT
ROUTES OF TRAVEL

~~MASSACHUSETTS~~

Scale of Miles

CHAPTER V

ROUTES OF TRAVEL

THE INDIANS were the first engineers, and the railroads that run along the river valleys or cross the State follow the old Indian trails. Also the lines of water travel pursued today are those followed by the Indians in prehistoric days.



Rutland Railroad, at summit of Green Mountains, in town of
Mt. Holly—Green Mountain Flyer

*"Whizzing through the mountains,
Buzzing o'er the vale"—Saxe*

But today a canal connects the head of Lake Champlain with the Hudson River, so that through the Champlain-Hudson Valley there is an uninterrupted water-way consisting of the Richelieu River, Lake Champlain, Hudson Canal, and Hudson River, thus connecting the St. Lawrence River with New York Bay. By means of this water

route the ports on Lake Champlain receive merchandise from New York City, coal from the mines of Pennsylvania, and lumber from the Canadian forests.

This water-way is paralleled on either side by a railroad route. The one traversing Vermont (the Rutland Railroad, a branch of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad) enters the State at Alburg, passes through the principal islands of Lake Champlain, crosses to the mainland near the mouth of the Winooski River, continues near the Lake until it reaches the Otter Creek, follows up this river and through the Southwest Valley, and leaves the State at North Bennington. At Rutland a branch of this line diverges to the east, crosses over the main range of the Green Mountains, runs down the eastern slope to Bellows Falls, and connects with lines to Boston and New York.

The Central Vermont Division, Grand Trunk Railroad, enters Vermont from Montreal at Highgate, passes southward near Lake Champlain as far as the Winooski River, then follows up this river, down the White River to White River Junction, and down the Connecticut to Windsor. At White River Junction connections are made for Boston.

A line (St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain Railroad) starts from Swanton and crosses the northern part of the State to St. Johnsbury, thence is continued by the Maine Central across New Hampshire to Portland, Maine.

At Newport a branch of the Canadian Pacific coming from Montreal meets the Passumpsic Division of the Boston & Maine from Sherbrooke, P. Q., which follows up the Barton River, down the Passumpsic to the Connecticut, thence down the Connecticut to various points in Massachusetts, the latter line (Connecticut River Division) leaving the State at South Vernon. At Wells River, White River Junction and Bellows Falls, connections are made for Boston.

A branch of the Grand Trunk Railroad from Montreal to Portland crosses the north-eastern corner of Vermont through Island Pond, and a branch of the Maine Central enters Vermont at Canaan, follows down the Connecticut, partly in New Hampshire, as far as Guildhall, and then crosses New Hampshire for Portland.



Building a Mountain road

From Rutland a line (Saratoga Division, Delaware & Hudson Railroad) runs westward and leaves the State at Fair Haven. At Castleton a branch of this road (Washington Division) runs southward, follows close to the boundary line between Vermont and New York, and leaves the State at West Rupert.

There are various short lines that serve as connecting links between important stations on main lines, as follows: St. Albans and Richford, St. Albans and Alburg, Burlington and Essex Junction, Essex Junction and Cambridge Junction, Montpelier and Wells River.

Also there are various spurs from main lines, namely,—

from North Bennington to Bennington, Leicester Junction to Larrabee's Point, which prior to 1924 extended across the Lake to Ticonderoga, New Haven Junction to Bristol, Montpelier to Barre, Montpelier to Williamstown, Bethel to Rochester, White River Junction to Woodstock, Brattle-



Lake Bomoseen, Rutland County.

"That eye before which stands Nature's art revealed"

boro to South Londonderry, and from Hoosac Tunnel, Mass., to Wilmington. The spur known as Victory Branch of the Maine Central was discontinued June 3, 1917, the short line from Manchester Depot to Dorset was discontinued June 1, 1918, and the Deerfield River railroad, from Wilmington to Stratton, was discontinued May 29, 1923.

Montpelier, the capital of the State, is not located on a main line, but is connected by a branch line with all trains of the Central Vermont railway. Bennington has a railway outlet westward into New York State, as well as northward via North Bennington.

There are three steam railroads for the transportation of freight, mostly stone and marble, rather than for travel, the one connecting the marble quarries of Pittsford, Proctor, Rutland and West Rutland; the one connecting the granite quarries of Barre town and vicinity with lines at the city of Barre and the one connecting the quarries of Woodbury with the main line at Hardwick. The Bethel granite railway was discontinued about 1917.

The first electric road in Vermont was opened in Burling-



Lake St. Catherine, Rutland County

ton, September 5, 1893, supplanting what was the first horse-car line in the State. Electric lines have been put in as follows: Montpelier to Barre, Waterbury to Stowe, St. Albans to Swanton and St. Albans Bay, Burlington to Essex Junction, Rutland to Fair Haven, Poultney and Lake Bomoseen, Bennington to North Bennington and to Williamstown, Mass., Brattleboro to West Brattleboro, Bellows Falls to Saxtons River and Springfield to Charlestown, N. H. On account of better highways and increased use of automobiles for passengers and freight the operation of electric roads has become less profitable. The electric railway from Castleton Corners to Lake Bomoseen was discontinued in 1916; from

St. Albans to Swanton and St. Albans Bay in 1921; the Brattleboro street railway line in 1923; the electric line from Rutland to Poultney and the Rutland belt lines in 1924; and the electric line from Bellows Falls to Saxtons River in 1925.



Silver Lake, Barnard, Windsor County

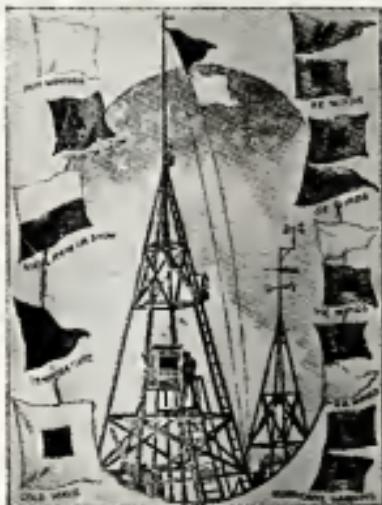
In 1924 there were in Vermont 1200 miles of steam railway and 97 miles of electric road.

An effort is being made for the construction of permanent roadbeds along the common highways. The first law to encourage such improvements was enacted in 1892, and it levied an annual tax for this purpose. The present system of road construction and control was practically begun in 1906. In 1912 the patrol system of highways was adopted; in 1915, bridges of certain lengths were taken over by the State; in 1917 federal aid for highways was accepted; in 1921 a State highway board was created; in 1923 efforts at laying the dust of the main highways were begun; and in 1925 the laws governing the operating of automobiles were completely revised and made more effective.

CHAPTER VI

CLIMATE

Vermont is in a small climatic area bounded by the St. Lawrence River, the Atlantic Ocean and a line running from New York Bay to the outlet of Lake Ontario. Toward this area several storm tracks converge, producing con-



United States weather signals, established 1870; forecast of weather published every day; first official record sent out from station at Burlington, March 30, 1906

siderable cloudiness and an evenly distributed precipitation. The cold waves that sweep down from the Canadian Northwest lose their severity before reaching Vermont, but those that push down from Hudson Bay or Labrador grip Vermont occasionally for two or three days, although they are somewhat spent before arriving here. In summer-time hot waves roll up from the Caribbean, but become somewhat cooled before reaching the latitude of Vermont.

On account of the general cloudiness prevailing in this section of the country and resulting from the convergence of warm and cool winds, there is less intensity of heat in

summer, less prostration therefrom, less persistent cold weather, and much less damage from storms and droughts.

Snow usually appears in October but does not come to stay until December. As it usually comes before the ground freezes and remains until the last of March in the higher valleys, it forms a protection for the grass roots during the winter period. This favorable combination of winds, rain and snow gives to Vermont its summer verdure and freshness, unfailing crops and healthful and invigorating climate.

The mean annual temperature for the different parts of the State varies from forty degrees to forty-seven degrees; the highest temperature varies from ninety to one hundred degrees; and the lowest from thirty to forty-five degrees below zero.

The average annual rainfall is from thirty inches in the portion of the State having the least rainfall to forty-five inches in the portion having the greatest amount of rain. In the valleys the direction and force of the winds are greatly modified by the adjacent mountains and hills; however, rain and snow storms come mostly from the west and are usually preceded and, in the beginning, accompanied by south winds. North-easterly and south-easterly storms sometimes occur, but they are not frequent. West, northwest and north winds indicate fair weather.

There is less snow near Lake Champlain and in the southwestern portion of the State, and the spring opens earlier in these sections and in the lower portion of the Connecticut Valley than in other sections of the State. On account of its healthful climate, its pure air, and the freshness and beauty of its scenery, Vermont is not only a pleasureland in summer, but a homeland in winter, and is attracting permanent residents from other States.

The following tables, although the factors of elevation and of proximity to large bodies of water are not included, are presented for comparison purposes.

TEMPERATURE (FAHRENHEIT)

Stations	Average annual number of days of 90 degrees or over.	Summer mean from first of June to last of August.	Average annual number of days of 10 degrees below zero or colder.	Average annual number of days of 20 degrees below zero or colder.	Winter mean December to February.
Burlington, Vt.....	3	69	2	1	22
Northfield, Vt.....	4	64	13	3	17
Enosburg, Vt.....	2	65	16	—	18
Alpena, Mich.....	4	63	2	—	20
Green Bay, Wis.....	9	68	2	—	18
St. Paul, Minn.....	3	71	6	3	16
Huron, S. D.....	11	70	—	1c	14
Rapid City, S. D.....	12	69	—	1	25
Miles City, Mont.....	14a	70	—	5	19
Denver, Col.....	6a	70	10b	—	31

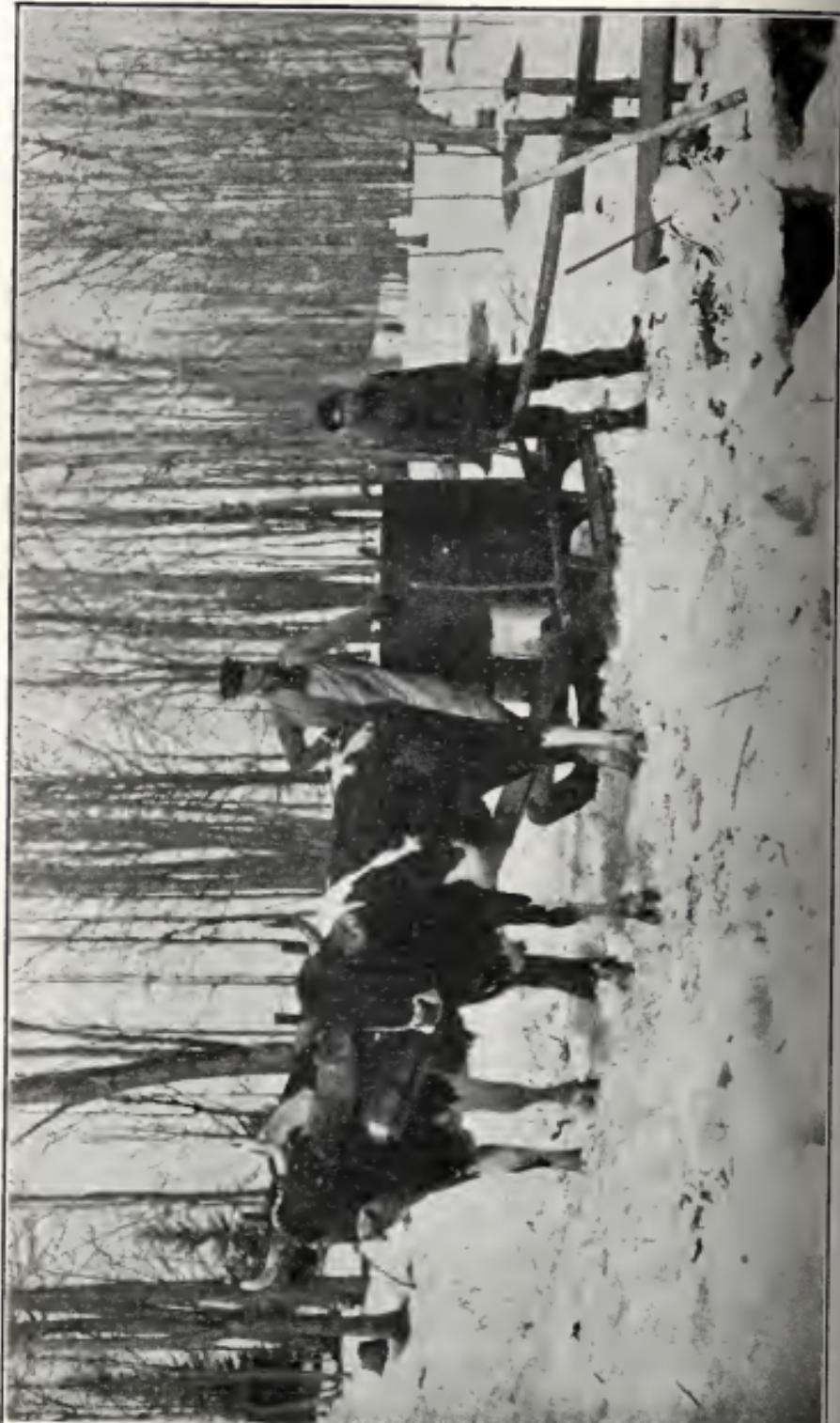
a-90 degrees or over. b-30 degrees or colder. c-zero or colder.

PRECIPITATION (INCHES) (RAIN OR MELTED SNOW)

Stations	Length of the growing season in days.	Annual number of days with .01 or more.	Total annual amount.	Total annual snowfall.
Burlington, Vt.....	165	144	33.3	71.0
Northfield, Vt.....	125	154	33.8	90.0
Enosburg, Vt.....	112	134	42.2	106.5
Alpena, Mich.....	135	157	33.7	71.6
Green Bay, Wis.....	152	126	31.0	59.2
St. Paul, Minn.....	152	116	28.6	36.9
Huron, S. D.....	127	100	20.5	25.6
Rapid City, S. D.....	142	98	16.2	30.6
Miles City, Mont.....	161	86	10.0	15.7
Denver, Col.....	147	80	13.7	46.5

AVERAGE TOTAL PRECIPITATION
(RAIN OR MELTED SNOW) IN INCHES

Stations	Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Annual
Northfield, Vt.....	7.4	7.7	10.9	7.8	33.8
St. Paul, Minn.....	2.8	7.5	11.3	7.1	28.7
Huron, S. D.....	1.4	6.3	8.2	2.8	18.7



A Vermont Maple Syrup Camp

CHAPTER VII

SOILS AND PRODUCTS

Vermont is an agricultural State. More than thirty per cent of its land area and forty per cent of its farm lands are cultivable. Fifty per cent of its people reside on farms and 68.8 per cent are classed as rural as they reside outside of communities having populations of 2500 or more.

In the western and southern states the agriculturalists are principally single-crop farmers. They devote their land chiefly to one kind of crop, and chance the amount of their profits, if any, on the weather and the market, the latter being governed largely by the foreign demand for the surplus above the demand in the United States. They accordingly have considerable unemployed time.

The Vermont farmer is distinctively engaged in diversified farming. He is a business manager, a maple-sugar producer, a dairy man, a stock-raiser, a crop-raiser, a fruit-raiser, a truck-raiser, a fowl-raiser; and employs his knowledge and skill in various trades and occupations. He therefore has no spare time.

Furthermore, the farms in many of the other parts of the country, especially in the West, are larger and more level than they are in Vermont, and farm machinery can be employed to better advantage and operated more easily than in Vermont.

But the Vermont farmer is not obliged to make as heavy investment in farm machinery, most of which stands idle a large part of the year; nor is he obliged to employ hired help intermittently.

The great advantage of the Eastern farmer in many respects is that his farming is carried on within three hun-

dred miles of one-eighth of the people of the United States and their markets.

Previously dairying was chiefly butter-making and was generally a part-year occupation. Today it is quite extensively a milk-shipping occupation, and has become an all-year business.

Electricity, the automobile, the gasoline engine and the tractor have become important factors in farming, and



A Winding Road
"Summer comes with joys for all"

within a few years they have transformed farming as an occupation, decreased the drudgery, shortened the number of hours of labor; increased the crops, and put farming more distinctively into the business and professional classes.

Thorough-bred stock has rapidly increased in numbers through the activities of the county agents and the boys' clubs, which agencies are financed partly by the federal government, partly by the State, partly by banking organiza-

tions and partly by county organizations, while the girls' clubs in Vermont have performed praiseworthy service in household arts.

The soil of Vermont is exceptionally fertile and productive, especially along the river valleys. The low rolling hills are excellent for tillage purposes, the uplands for pasturage, and the mountain-sides produce much valuable timber.

The total area of the State in land is 5,839,360 acres. In 1920, 4,235,811 acres were included in farms, the total number of which was 29,075. Of the acreage included in farms, 1,691,595 acres were considered as improved land, a decrease of 11 per cent in ten years. In proportion of farm acreage to the total land area, Vermont ranks high.

The chief product of Vermont is the grass of the pastures and hayfields, which is converted into milk, butter, cheese and meat for market. In 1919 the value of the grass and forage crop in Vermont was \$29,581,464, or five and one-half times the value of the combined crops of corn, oats, wheat, rye, barley, buckwheat, potatoes and tobacco. Twenty-four states surpassed Vermont in acres of grass cut and in tons produced.

In 1919, the amount of butter produced in creameries and of cheese produced in factories was respectively, 9,005,174 and 4,907,759 pounds, and on farms it was, respectively, 3,877,039 and 75,602. In 1923, 765,555 pounds of milk were condensed and sold.

From 1890 to 1900 the number of butter, cheese and condensed milk factories more than doubled in Vermont. In 1924, there were 103 butter-making plants, 31 cheese factories, 12 cream and condensed milk establishments and 138 milk and cream-shipping stations.

In March 1922, Vermont had 823.2 dairy cows per thousand of population, which is the highest of any state.

Wisconsin was second with 682 cows and Rhode Island was last with only 35.4 cows per thousand inhabitants. In 1919 Vermont produced \$47,999,600 worth of cereal crops, the larger part of which was fed for the production of milk. The most of the milk produced in Vermont, and the most of the milk products, are shipped to markets outside of the state.

During the year of 1923 the total value of all Vermont dairy products sold from factories and shipping stations amounted to \$22,541,627. The total number of pounds of milk containing 3.7 per cent, or more, of butter fat, and used in all products handled in factories, increased 3.2 per cent over 1922 and amounted to 988,466,405 pounds, returning an average price of \$2.28 per cwt. to the producers. The total milk produced during the same year, based on an average annual production of 3,880 pounds of milk per cow and on 296,370 milch cows, amounted to 1,149,915,600 pounds. Of this amount 11.6 per cent was used on farms as human food, for feeding stock, sold in local municipalities, shipped direct to dealers, and made into dairy butter and was valued at \$3,681,041.64, making the total value of all dairy products \$26,222,668.64.

NUMBER OF FARM ANIMALS IN VERMONT IN 1923

	Dairy	All				
	Cattle	Cattle	Horses	Sheep	Swine	Mules
1890	231,419	395,288	89,861	333,947	92,480	37
1910	265,483	430,314	80,781	118,551	94,821	421
1920	290,122	435,480	77,231	62,758	72,761	601

In 1850 there were 1,014,122 sheep in Vermont.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF BUSHELS PER ACRE OF CEREAL CROPS, 1923

	Oats	Potatoes	Corn	Barley	Spr. Wheat	Wheat
United States	31.8	108.1	29.3	25.1	13.5	
Vermont	35.0	180.0	39.0	29.0	21.0	

Number of bushels of various cereals raised in Vermont in 1919: oats, 2,396,349; rye, 6,942; potatoes, 2,277,387; corn, 937,375; barley, 196,815; buckwheat, 81,346; spring wheat, 176,003.

The number of tons of hay produced in Vermont in 1919 was 926,366, which was a yield of 1.3 tons per acre against 1.2 tons per acre throughout the United States.

In all sections of Vermont small wild fruits grow abundantly, while larger fruits are cultivated to some extent on every farm. Apples are extensively cultivated, and those of the Champlain valley bring a high market price on account of their superior quality.

Next in value to the hay and forage crop of the State is the forest product. The chief timber product is spruce, although other kinds, such as hemlock, pine, balsam, maple, oak, chestnut, birch, beech, ash, elm, cedar and cherry, are also cut for market. There are now no large tracts of virgin forests on account of the lumber business that has been carried on to meet the demands of the trade. However, there has been no extensive denudation of the mountain sides for the reason that only marketable timber has been taken. The areas cut over have been left to briars and bushes, and to the sturdy new growth that invariably springs up, the conditions for the growth of which will be greatly fostered by wise forestry laws. The reforestation of Vermont should be one of the main features of its policy,—not simply for the sake of revenue, but for the reduction of the volume of water at certain seasons and for its increase at others; for the development of numerous wood-working industries; and for furnishing a greater number of occupations within the State.

The first record of maple-sugar making by white men in the State was in Bennington in 1763. Since then the

making of maple-sugar has become a general industry in Vermont, and the amount produced is greater than that of any other state and is nearly one-third of the whole amount produced in the United States. By improved apparatus the quality has been greatly improved within a few years.

Large wild animals, except deer, are not numerous in Vermont. Bears are found in the mountainous portions of the State, foxes are widely distributed, porcupines are somewhat numerous, other destructive animals are rarely found. Laws exist for the protection of deer, which are plentiful, and of various small animals with valuable fur. Other wild animals of the State are the bat, mole, mouse, muskrat, raccoon, rat, squirrel, weasel and woodchuck. In 1921 the State acquired six beavers and placed them in waters in Bennington county for propagating purposes.

Vermont abounds in birds in summer, and it is estimated that more than three hundred varieties of land and water birds visit the State annually. Some of these, such as the wild geese and mallards, are mere migrants; while others, like the chickadee, nuthatch, woodpecker, English sparrow, owl and ruffed grouse, are permanent residents. Crows and jays frequently, and sometimes robins, spend the winter here; but the great multitude are merely summer visitors, the robin, bluebird and swallow leading the procession of the land birds, while the duck and loon are among the first arrivals of the water-fowl. Game, song, insectivorous and other harmless birds are protected by law, but such consideration is not accorded blackbirds, crows, English sparrows, hawks, jays, owls and a few others. Although pheasants were introduced into Vermont prior to 1900 as a private enterprise, in 1922 they were introduced and are now being bred by the State.

The marshes at the mouth of the Lamoille River have been set aside by the State as a bird sanctuary, and certain

lands, by agreement between the owners and the State Fish and Game Commissioner, are established as game preserves.

Many of the lakes, ponds and streams of Vermont are well supplied with fish, and efforts have been made for several years to keep the streams and ponds unpolluted and re-stocked. Edible fish are protected by laws regulating the time and manner of fishing. The kind of fish common to the lakes and ponds are bass, muscallonge, minnow, perch, pickerel, pike, pout and lake trout; while those of the streams are bass, dace, pickerel, shiner, sucker and brook trout.



D O M I N I O N O F C A N A D A



CHAPTER VIII

METALS AND MINERALS

GOLD is widely distributed in the State and has been worked along the middle portions of the White River in Stockbridge and Bethel, on branches of the Black and Quechee Rivers in Plymouth, on a branch of the Black River in Bridgewater and on a branch of the Deerfield River in Readsboro; but gold working has never to any great extent been found profitable in Vermont. Gold is generally found in the sand of streams, but was mined in Bridgewater and Readsboro.

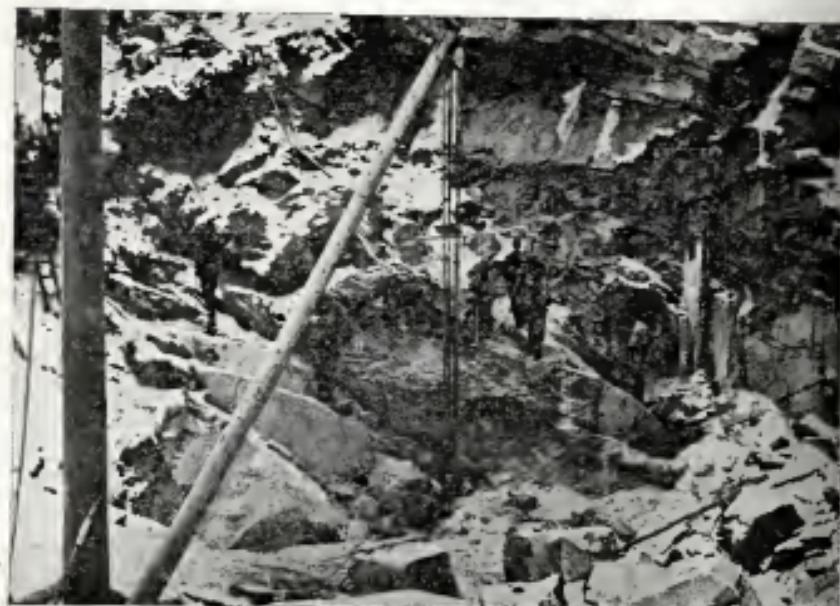
Copper and gold are the only metals that have been mined in Vermont, but in extent of mining operations copper far exceeded gold. As early as 1793 ore was mined in Strafford for the manufacture of copperas; about thirty years later it began to be mined for copper only, and for this purpose mines have been worked intermittently ever since, and sometimes extensively.

Copper is found in several localities in Vermont, but not pure like that of the Lake Superior region. For a time it was somewhat mined in Corinth; extensively so for several years in Strafford and at Copperfield in Vershire; and a mine was recently worked a little in the town of Berkshire; but all operations are for the present discontinued.

Before 1800 iron was manufactured from ore found in Bennington, Tinmouth and Chittenden. Iron was discovered in Brandon in 1810; a forge was at once set and the manufacture of bar iron begun. Deposits of iron ore were subsequently discovered in Wallingford, Plymouth, Monkton and Troy. Although the ore produced was of excellent quality, still on account of the small amount produced the business was not profitable, and iron-working has practically been discontinued since 1880.

In the same localities in which iron ore is found there are also found, and frequently associated with it, kaolin, clays, ochres and manganese. A superior white clay is produced from the kaolin mined near Bennington and is used in the manufacture of china, plaster and paper.

Asbestos is found in considerable quantities in Westfield,



Soapstone quarry, Athens

Troy and Duxbury; but it has not been mined to any extent except on Belvidere Mountain in Eden and Lowell.

Lead is found in small quantities in several localities, especially in the towns of Brandon, Bridgewater, Chittenden, Norwich and Thetford; but in no place has it been profitably mined.

Talc, of which soapstone is a compact form, is found in Johnson, Rochester and Moretown and has been extensively quarried in recent years. Vermont at the present time leads in the production of talc. Soapstone, for stoves, furnace-linings and the like, is found in many places in the State and has been worked for a long time in the valley of Sax-

tons River at Cambridgeport in Grafton, near the Black River at Perkinsville in Weathersfield, and in Chester. It is also worked in Ludlow and Athens.

Rock suitable for scythe stones is quarried in Brownington and is manufactured for that purpose at Evansville in the same town.

Clay of good brick-making quality is widely distributed throughout the State, but brick-making has never been an extensive business. The making of cement blocks for building purposes is rapidly becoming an important industry in the State.

BUILDING AND ORNAMENTAL STONE

The rock-products of the state are of much importance, being excelled only by those of Pennsylvania. The prevailing rock is metamorphic, that is, crystalline—marble is crystallized limestone. That of the main range of the Green Mountains is gneissoid, that is, having its constituents in layers like mica and slate. Limestone abounds on the western side of the State, and by the decomposition of the rock the abundance and fertility of the soil are maintained. The rocks of the Green Mountains in the southern half of their length and the granitic rocks which abound on the eastern side have less lime and, being harder, change more slowly.

MARBLE.—In the marbles of the finer qualities, such as are used for monuments and ornamental work, Vermont supplies five-sixths of the entire amount produced in the United States and in variety and beauty of color as well as the purity of its white product it is unsurpassed in the world.

Ever since the first quarry was opened at Dorset in 1785, the marble business has been carried on uninterruptedly, and it has so increased that Vermont leads the world in capital invested, men employed and value of output.



A. Shallow Quarry near Fosston

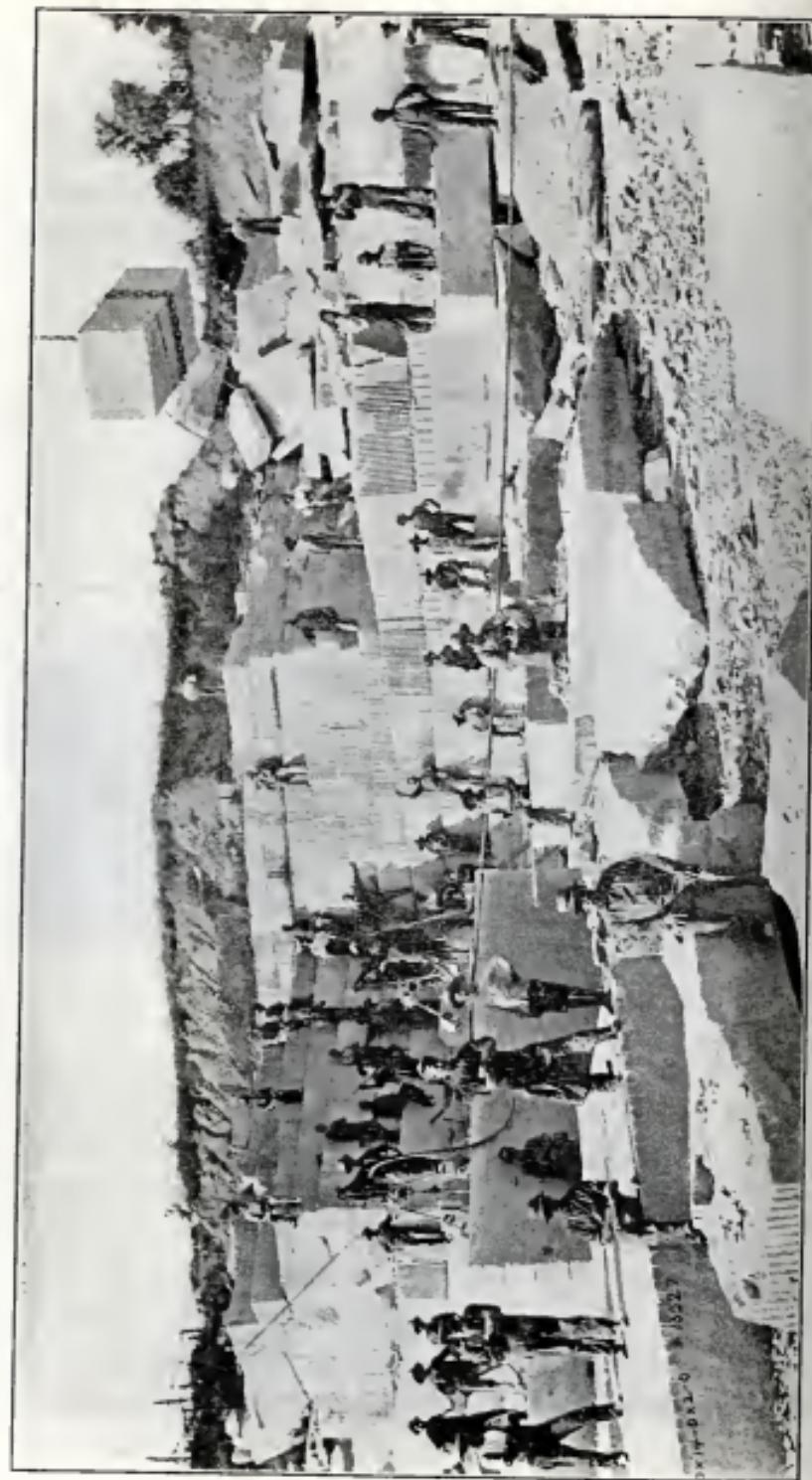
Marble of many varieties and of excellent quality is found in the Southwest and Champlain valleys from Equinox Mountain to Canada line. Extensive quarries are worked on Eolus Mountain in Dorset, beside the Castleton River at West Rutland, in the Otter Creek Valley in Rutland, Proctor, Pittsford, Brandon, Middlebury and a few other



Ascutney Mountain from Weathersfield

towns. A kind of variegated marble is produced in Swanton near the Missisquoi River; a black marble is quarried on Isle La Motte; and a serpentine marble, called *verde antique*, is quarried at Roxbury. The largest quarries are at Proctor and West Rutland.

GRANITE.—The granite areas of Vermont are not concentrated like those of marble, or well defined like those of slate. But in various forms granite is found on the eastern side of the main mountain range from Derby to Dummerston.



A Vermont Granite Quarry

No State produces granite for building and monumental work of such fine quality or in such large quantities as Vermont. No red granite is found in the State. Its shades run from the white Bethel to the dark green syenite of Windsor. No business in the State has had such a phenomenal growth as the granite industry since 1890, and Barre and Montpelier form the largest granite center in the world.

Granite is quarried on Black Mountain in Dummerston, on Ascutney Mountain in Windsor, on Blue Mountain in Ryegate, and on Kirby Mountain in Kirby. It is also quarried on a branch of Wells River in Groton and Topsham; near the White River in Bethel and Rochester; on branches of the Winooski River in Calais, Barre, Williamstown and Berlin; on Granite Ridge in Hardwick and Woodbury, near the Lamoille River; on the Nulhegan River in Brunswick; and in Derby, near Lake Memphremagog and Canada line. It is also found in Marshfield, Orange, Washington, Chelsea, Strafford, Barton, Brighton, Morgan and several other towns.

SLATE.—The first slate quarry in Vermont was opened in Guilford in 1812. Slate suitable for roofing, flooring, flagging and many other uses is found in three different parts of the State, and the amount produced by Vermont is excelled by no other State except Pennsylvania. One of these sections is west of the Taconic Mountains, beginning nearly at the north end of that range and extending south as far as Equinox Mountain. In this section slate is quarried in many places, especially near Lake Bomoseen and in the valleys of the Castleton, Poultney and Pawlet rivers, and particularly in the towns of Castleton, Fair Haven, Poultney, Wells and Pawlet. In this belt, which is not over thirty miles long and from seven to ten miles wide, nearly all the slate is quarried that the State produces.



Interior of a Marble Mill



Interior of a granite shed at Barre

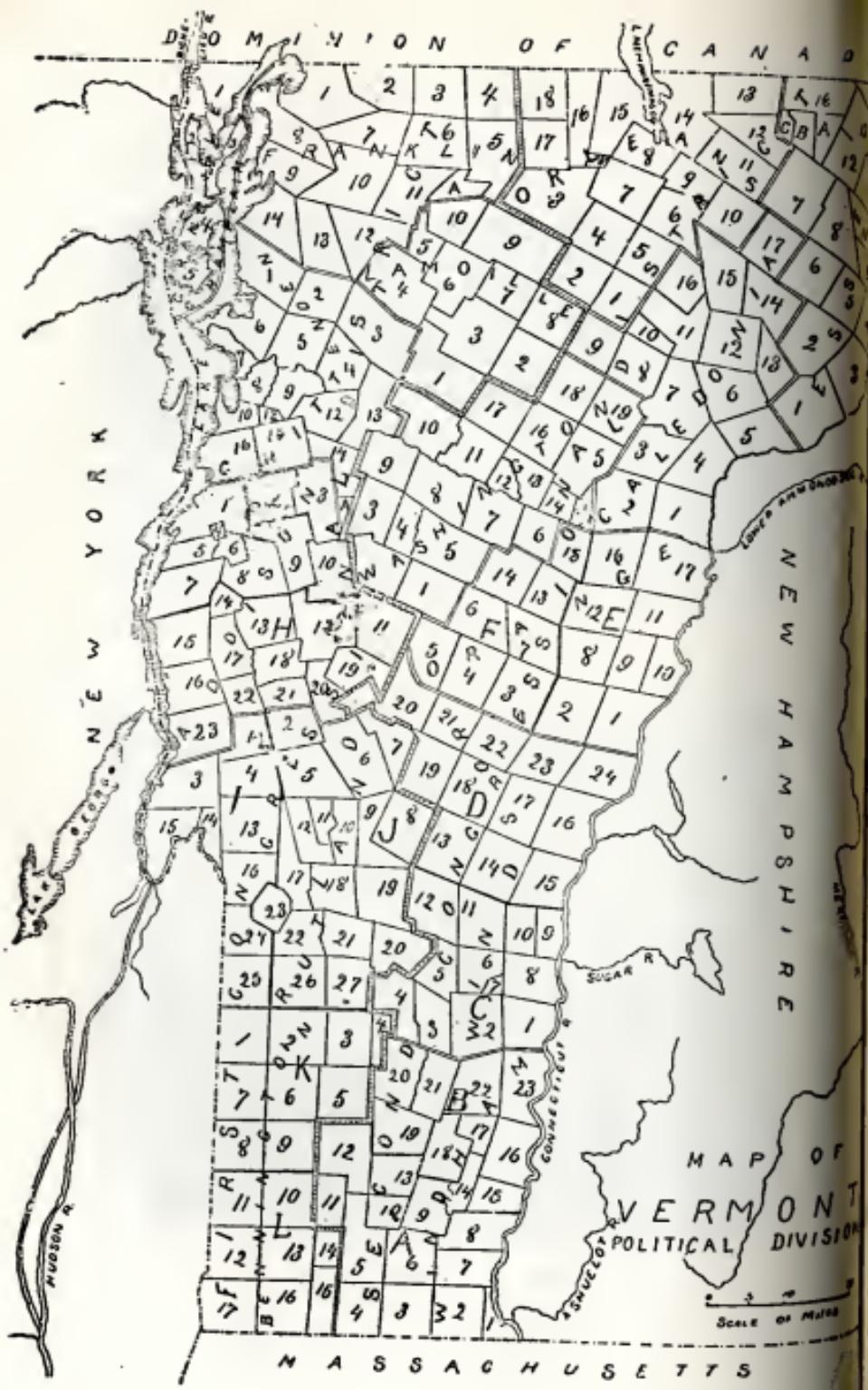
Another section extends from Lake Memphremagog southward along the valley of the Black River, crosses the Lamoille and the upper Winooski valleys, extends along the east side of the Dog River, and ends just south of the White River. In this section slate for roofing is quarried in the valley of the Dog River at Northfield.

The third section begins east of the Passumpsic and north of the Moose River and extends south along the west side of the Connecticut River to the south line of the State. Quarries have been opened at various points in this section, but none now are extensively worked.

Stone for building purposes is abundant throughout the State, but quarries for this purpose are mostly on the western side of the State and where lime-rock exists. Probably the oldest quarry for building purposes is at the south end of Isle La Motte. Limestone has been quarried in several places in the State, but the burning of it is now confined almost entirely to Weathersfield, Highgate, Swanton, Colchester, New Haven, Leicester and Brandon.



Rochester, Windsor County



TOWNS, CITIES AND GORES IN VERMONT

Addison County	Walden, 8	Richford, 4	Morgan, 12
Addison, 7	Waterford, 5	St. Albans City	Newport City
Bridport, 15	Wheelock, 11	St. Alhaus, 9	Newport, 15
Bristol, 9		Sheldon, 7	Troy, 16
Cornwall, 17	Chittenden Co.	Swanton, 8	Westfield, 17
Ferrishurg, 1	Bolton, 13	Avery's Gore, A	Westmore, 10
Goshen, 20	Burlington		
Granville, 11	City, 7	Grand Isle Co.	Rutland County
Hancock, 19	Charlotte, 16	Alburg, 1	Benson, 3
Leicester, 21	Colchester, 6	Graa Isle, 4	Brandon, 2
Lincoln, 10	Essex, 5	Isle La Motte, 2	Castleton, 13
Middlebury, 13	Hineshnrg, 15	North Hero, 3	Chittenden, 6
Monkton, 2	Huntington, 14	South Hero, 5	Clarendon, 18
New Haven, 8	Jericho, 4		Danby, 26
Orwell, 23	Milton, 1	Lamoille County	Fair Haven, 14
Panton, 5	Richmond, 12	Belvidere, 10	Hubbardton, 4
Ripton, 12	St. George, 11	Cambridge, 4	Ira, 17
Salisbury, 18	Shelburne, 10	Eden, 9	Mendon, 9
Shoreham, 16	So. Burlington, 8	Elmore, 2	Middletown, 23
Starkshoro, 3	Underhill, 3	Hyde Park, 7	Mount Tabor, 27
Vergennes City, 4	Westford, 2	Johnson, 6	Mount Holly, 20
Waltham, 6	Williston, 9	Morristown, 3	Pawlet, 25
Weybridge, 14	Winooski City	Stowe, 1	Pittsfield, 7
Whiting, 22	Avery's Gore, A	Waterville, 5	Pittsford, 5
Bennington Co.	Essex County	Wolcott, 8	Proctor, 11
Arlington, 8	Averill, 13		Poultney, 16
Bennington, 12	Bloomfield, 11	Orange County	Rutland City
Dorset, 2	Brighton, 7	Bradford, 11	Rutland, 10
Glastenbury, 10	Brunswick, 10	Brantree, 5	Sherburne, 8
Landgrove, 4	Canaan, 15	Brookfield, 6	Shrewshury, 19
Manchester, 6	Concord, 1	Chelsea, 7	Sudbury, 1
Peru, 3	East Haven, 6	Corinth, 12	Tinmouth, 22
Pownal, 17	Ferdinand, 8	Fairlee, 10	Wallingford, 21
Readsboro, 15	Granby, 5	Newbury, 17	Wells, 24
Rupert, 1	Guildhall, 4	Orange, 15	West Haven, 15
Sandgate, 7	Lemington, 14	Randolph, 4	West Rutland, 12
Searshurg, 14	Lewis, 12	Stratford, 2	
Shaftsbury, 11	Lanenburg, 3	Theftord, 1	Washington Co.
Stamford, 16	Maidstone, 9	Topsham, 16	Barre City
Sunderland, 9	Norton, 16	Tunbridge, 3	Barre, 6
Winhall, 5	Victory, 2	Vershire, 3	Berlin, 7
Woodford, 13	Avery's Gore, A	Washington, 13	Cahot, 19
Caledonia County	Warner's Gore, B	West Fairlee, 9	Calais, 16
Barnet, 4	Warren's	Williamstown, 14	Duxbury, 9
Burke, 14	Grant, C		E. Montpelier, 13
Danville, 7		Orleans County	Fayston, 3
Groton, 2	Franklin County	Brownington, 9	Marshfield, 15
Hardwick, 9	Bakersfield, 11	Charlestown, 11	Middlesex, 11
Kirky, 13	Berkshire, 3	Coventry, 8	Montpelier
Lyndon, 12	Enosburg, 6	Craftshury, 2	City
Newark, 17	Fairfax, 13	Derby, 14	Moretown, 8
Peacham, 3	Fairfield, 10	Glover, 5	Northfield, 5
Ryegate, 1	Fletcher, 12	Greensboro, 1	Plainfield, 14
St. Johnsbury, 6	Franklin, 2	Holland, 13	Roxbury, 1
Sheffield, 16	Georgia, 14	Irasburg, 7	Warren, 2
Stannard, 10	Highgate, 1	Jay, 18	Waterbury, 10
Snutton, 15	Montgomery, E	Lowell, 3	Waitsfield, 4
			Woodbury, 18
			Worcester, 17

Windham County	Wardsboro, 13	Pomfret, 17	Essex
Athens, 17	Westminster, 16	Reading, 11	Fair Haven
Brattleboro, 7	Whitingham, 4	Rochester, 20	Franklin
Brookline, 14	Wilmington, 5	Royalton, 22	Grand Isle
Dover, 10	Windham, 21	Stockbridge, 19	Hartford
Dummerston, 8		Sharon, 23	Lamoille
Grafton, 22	Windsor County	Springfield, 1	Manchester
Guilford, 2	Andover, 3	Weston, 4	Marlboro
Halifax, 3	Baltimore, 7	Weathersfield, 8	New Haven
Jamaica, 19	Barnard, 18	West Windsor, 10	Orleans
Londonerry, 20	Bethel, 21	Windsor, 9	Randolph
Marlboro, 6	Bridgewater, 13	Woodstock, 14	Rutland
Newfane, 9	Chester, 2		Washington
Putney, 15	Cavendish, 6	Probate Districts	Westminster
Rockingham, 23	Hartland, 15	Addison	
Somerset, 11	Hartford, 16	Bennington	Windsor
Stratton, 12	Lindlow, 5	Bradford	
Townsend, 18	Norwich, 24	Caledonia	
Vernon, 1	Plymouth, 12	Chittenden	

Figures refer to order of organization of towns.



Randolph, Orange County

CHAPTER IX

MAIN DIVISIONS OF THE STATE

VERMONT contains two hundred forty-three towns, three of which, Averill, Ferdinand and Lewis, are unorganized; eight cities, Vergennes, Burlington, Rutland, Montpelier, Barre, St. Albans, Newport and Winooski, chartered in the order given; and five gores.

A *town* is a definitely bounded territory containing a requisite number of people who are organized under the laws of the State for self-government.

An *unorganized town* is a portion of territory granted with the condition that the inhabitants may organize as a town when they have become sufficiently numerous.

A *gore* is a portion of territory granted without the condition that the inhabitants may organize as a town.

A *city* is a town to which some special privileges with respect to government have been granted by the State.

At first the towns were laid out to average six miles square as nearly as was practicable. But there were inequalities at the beginning and many changes have been made, so that the towns are now very unequal in area and some are quite irregular in shape.

A *county* is a group of towns united for the convenient administration of justice. There are fourteen counties in Vermont. The town in which the county court is held and where the county buildings are is called a *shire town*. Bennington County has two shire towns, called half-shires. Each of the other counties has one shire town. The county buildings are a courthouse and a jail.

The *capital* of a state is the town or city in which the general assembly meets and makes laws. Montpelier is the capital of Vermont.

A *probate district* is a group of towns united for the holding of probate courts. There are twenty probate districts in the State. Each of the six southern counties contains two probate districts; each of the other counties constitutes one probate district.

A *congressional district* is a prescribed area of the State from which a Member of Congress may be elected. There are two congressional districts in Vermont: the first district contains the counties on the west side of the main range of the State, together with Lamoille County; and the second district contains the remaining counties of the State.



One of Vermont's New Roads

CHAPTER X

IMPORTANT TOWNS AND CITIES

ADDISON COUNTY

Bristol is an attractive village at the terminus of the Bristol railroad, and has several manufactories.

Middlebury is the shire town of Addison County and



Old United States Arsenal at Vergennes (Built in 1828)
Now used for school purposes by the Vermont Industrial School

the seat of Middlebury College. It has valuable marble quarries, a good water power and some manufactures.

Vergennes, a city incorporated in 1788, is situated eight miles from Lake Champlain and at the lower falls of the Otter Creek, which is navigable to this place. It has abundant water power for manufacturing, but only a part of it is used for this purpose. The State Industrial School is located here.

BENNINGTON COUNTY

Arlington has a large plant for the manufacture of refrigerators.

Bennington, a half-shire town of Bennington County, is a summer resort and manufacturing town. It has beds of



Main Street of Manchester, Bennington County

kaolin from which pottery is made, and of ochre from which paints and paper-filling are manufactured. It has large woolen and cotton factories and a large variety of other manufactures. Bennington is the oldest town on the west side of the State and contains a monument in memory of the battle fought near by in 1777. In this town is the Vermont Soldiers' Home. At *North Bennington* considerable manufacture of various kinds is carried on.

At *Dorset* important pre-state conventions were held in 1776. *East Dorset* has marble quarries.

Manchester, a half-shire town of Bennington County, is a fashionable summer resort.

Pownal is in the southwest corner of the State, on the Hoosac River. It has two manufacturing villages.

Readsboro, on the Deerfield River, has chair factories, pulp mills and manufactories of lumber.

Shaftsbury has a factory which makes carpenter's squares.



St. Johnsbury Academy, Caledonia County

CALEDONIA COUNTY

At *East Barnet* is a large woodenware manufacturing plant.

Groton does considerable business in granite quarrying and finishing.

Hardwick, on the Lamoille River, has a considerable business in working granite.

At *Lyndonville* are the offices and shops of the Passumpsic Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad.

Ryegate has excellent granite in Blue Mountain and granite works at *South Ryegate* on Wells River. At *East Ryegate* is a large paper mill.



Fairbanks Scale Works, St. Johnsbury

St. Johnsbury, the shire town of Caledonia County, is a railroad center and is widely known for the manufacture of the Fairbanks Scales, which are standard throughout the United States and are sent to all parts of the world. It also has a farm tool manufacturing plant and a brass foundry.



Billings Library, University of Vermont, Burlington



Burlington Bay from Battery Park; Shelburne Point in distance

CHITTENDEN COUNTY

The City of *Burlington* is one of the most attractive cities in the United States. It is the shire of Chittenden County, and the chief port on Lake Champlain. It has a large trade, both wholesale and retail, is an important manufacturing place, and has excellent hotel accommodations. It contains the University of Vermont, the Mary Fletcher and De Goesbriand Hospitals, two homes for destitute children, a Customs House and a United States Court House. Burlington was incorporated as a city in 1864. Its population is the largest of any city in Vermont.

Essex Junction is an important railroad center and has manufactories of brick and paper.

Milton has excellent water power and at its lower falls is located a paper mill.

Richmond is a butter market and has large canning and milk-condensing industries.

Winooski was incorporated as a city in 1922. It has large cloth manufacturing plants on the lower falls of the Winooski River.

ESSEX COUNTY

At *Beecher Falls*, in the town of *Canaan*, is located a large furniture manufacturing establishment.

In *Concord*, a thriving town on the Connecticut and Moose Rivers, was the first Normal School in the United States, organized in 1823.

Guildhall, on the Connecticut River, the shire town of Essex County, settled in 1764, is the most northerly town in Vermont that was occupied by white people during the Revolutionary War.

Island Pond, in the town of *Brighton*, is on the Atlantic & St. Lawrence division of the Grand Trunk Railroad,

about half way between Portland and Montreal. It has the repair shops of the division and is a prominent customs port.



Marker on Tablet of site of first Normal School in America, which was opened March 11, 1823

Lunenburg is an important town. At *Gilman* is a large paper mill.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Enosburg Falls, on the Missisquoi River, is a place of some importance in manufacture.

Fairfax, a prosperous town on the Lamoille River, has an excellent water power.

Highgate has abundant water power at Highgate Falls. *Highgate Springs* is a popular summer resort.

Richford, on the Missisquoi River, is a thriving manufacturing town.

The City of *St. Albans*, chartered in 1896 and set off from the town of St. Albans, is the shire of Franklin County. It contains the railroad offices and shops of the Central Vermont Railway. It is one of the most important points in New England for the distribution of grain, and is in the heart of the richest dairy region in New England.



Brigham Academy, Bakersfield, Franklin County

St. Albans has a variety of manufactures, including a factory for making condensed cream and milk and a garment factory.

Swanton, on the Missisquoi River, has excellent water power and is at the junction of several railroads. It contains marble quarries and manufactories of marble. There are extensive lime kilns in the south part of the town.

GRAND ISLE COUNTY

North Hero is the shire town of Grand Isle County. There are apple orchards of considerable size throughout the county.



Beach on Lake Champlain, Grand Isle County

LAMOILLE COUNTY

Hyde Park, on the Lamoille River, is the shire town of Lamoille County, and has a large hide industry.

Johnson, on the Lamoille River, is a prosperous village.

Morristown, on the same river, is well located, has large agricultural interests and is the most important town in



Hyde Park High School Building
Lamoille County

Lamoille County. Its principal village, *Morrisville*, has several manufacturing enterprises.

ORANGE COUNTY

Bradford is an excellent town, with some manufactures, and is located on Waits River near the Connecticut.



Town Central School, Newbury, Orange County

Newbury is distinguished for its early settlement, 1762, its fine meadows and the charming location of its village. *Wells River*, in the northeast corner of the town, is a busy village at the junction of several railroads.

Randolph, on White River, is the most populous and wealthiest town in Orange County and its principal village is the center of a large trade. At *Randolph Center* is the State School of Agriculture.

ORLEANS COUNTY

Barton has a variety of manufactures and is a progressive town on the Barton River. *Orleans* is a thriving village



Willoughby Lake, Orleans County

*"Crowned with light the mountains stand
Royally on either hand."*—Dorr

within this town and has a large ice-cream manufacturing plant.

Derby is a prosperous farming town.

Newport, a city on Lake Memphremagog, is the shire town of Orleans County. It has excellent railroad facilities and is an important port of entry and a business center.

North Troy is a thriving village on the Missisquoi River and near Canada line.

RUTLAND COUNTY

Brandon is a thriving town; it is a summer resort and has some marble quarries. In *Foresdale* is a large wood-turning plant.

Castleton, on the Castleton River, has slate quarries and is the seat of a teacher training school.



Falls at Brandon on Neshobe River

Fair Haven, on the same river, which here furnishes abundant water power, is the leading slate-producing town in the State.

Pittsford has marble quarries and some iron ore. The State Tuberculosis Sanitarium, the gift of former United States Senator Redfield Proctor, is located here, also the Caverly Preventorium for the care of children pre-disposed to tuberculosis.

Poultney, on the Poultney River, produces roofing and other slate.

Proctor is extensively engaged in marble working, has both quarries and mills and leads the world in marble produc-

tion. A waterfall 122 feet high, one of the highest in the State, furnishes power for the industry. Proctor has both a good hospital and a good library.



Birdseye View of City of Rutland

The City of *Rutland*, incorporated March, 1893, is the shire of Rutland County. It is an important manufacturing place and the chief railroad center of the state. It is also the center of the marble industry and is sometimes called the Marble City. The Howe Scale Works is the most important single industry, but there are various other important manufactories. A United States Court House is located here and also the Women's Reformatory of the State.

There are towns of *Rutland* and of *West Rutland*. These with the City of Rutland and part of Proctor formed the town of Rutland before its division by act of Legislature.

West Rutland, on a branch of Otter Creek, is noted for its valuable marble quarries.

Wallingford has long-established and prosperous fork and hoe factories.



Howe Scale Works, Rutland

WASHINGTON COUNTY

The City of *Barre*, on a branch of the Winooski River, was chartered in 1894 and set off from the town of Barre. It has the largest granite business in the State and does a large business in the manufacture and sale of granite cutting tools and machinery. It is on two railroads and is connected by electric line with Montpelier.



Goddard Seminary, City of Barre

The City of *Montpelier*, incorporated March 5, 1895, is the capital of the State and the shire of Washington County. It has a United States Court House, a state arsenal and a public library building. The home offices of the National Life Insurance Company and of the Vermont Mutual, the Green Mountain and the Union Mutual Fire Insurance



Birdseye view of Montpelier, Capital of the State

*"The lofty mountains veiled in mist,
Purple and rose and amethyst,
Looked tenderly, yet proudly, down
On silent vale and steepled town."*

Companies and of the Vermont Fidelity Company are located here. Montpelier has a large business in trade, the manufacture of machinery, the manufacture of clothes pins and the working and sale of granite.

Northfield, on Dog River, has slate quarries, from which roofing slate is manufactured, and a few other industries, but granite-working has become of chief importance. *Norwich University*, the State Military College, is located here.

At *Waterbury* is the State Hospital for the Insane.



Waterbury High and Graded School Building

WINDHAM COUNTY

Brattleboro, on the Connecticut River, is a manufacturing town, principally distinguished for the manufacture of pianos and organs. It contains a hospital for the insane and the Austine Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Fort Dummer, of importance in the early history of Vermont, was beside the Connecticut River near the present village of Brattleboro.

South Londonderry, on West River, is the terminus of a railroad from Brattleboro.

Bellows Falls, in the town of Rockingham, is an important railroad center and has an immense water power. It is extensively engaged in the manufacture of paper and of farm machinery. *Saxtons River*, about four miles from Bellows Falls, is a thriving village.

Vernon has a large electrical plant that supplies power and light to various cities and villages. The first settlement in Vermont was in this town, not later than 1690.

Westminster, beside the Connecticut River and just below

Bellows Falls, was once the shire town of Cumberland County under New York jurisdiction. It was here that Vermont was declared to be an independent State.

In *Whitingham*, a large dam for the development of electrical power was constructed in 1923. The lake formed by the dam covers an area of $3 \frac{1}{2}$ square miles. Power is transmitted by wires to Millbury, Mass., for distribution to various large cities, mostly in Massachusetts.

Wilmington, on the Deerfield River, is an enterprising town and of considerable importance in manufacture.



Whitingham Dam

WINDSOR COUNTY

Bethel, on the White River, has a leather manufactory and some granite industry.



White River Junction, Town of Hartford, Windsor County

Bridgewater has a large mill used for the manufacture of woolens.

Cavendish village has a woolen mill and at *Proctorsville* is a long established cloth making plant.

Chester, on the Williams River, has soapstone quarries and manufactories.

Hartford lies on the Quechee, White and Connecticut Rivers, and contains four thriving villages, of which the most widely known is *White River Junction*, an important railroad center, near which are the Twin State Fair grounds. *Wilder*, by Olcott Falls in the Connecticut, is of importance because of valuable water power, and at Quechee is a large woolen mill.

Ludlow, on the Black River, has large manufacturing interests.

Rochester, at the terminus of the White River Railroad, is a town of importance.

South Royalton, on the White River, is the railroad center for several towns and is engaged somewhat in the manufacture of shoes.

Springfield, on the Black River, has had a rapid industrial growth during recent years and is one of the most thriving



Springfield, Windsor County

and important manufacturing towns in the State. Its chief manufactures are automatic dies, cloth finishing and gear cutting machinery, and grinder machines.

Windsor contains the Vermont State Prison and a United States Court House and has a large plant for the manufacture of tools. It was here that the first constitution of Vermont was framed, July 2-8, 1777, and that the first legislature elected under that constitution met and organized, March, 1778.

Woodstock, the shire town of Windsor County and the largest and most prosperous town in the Quechee Valley, is at the terminus of a railroad from White River Junction and is a prominent summer resort.



Old courthouse at Woodstock, about 1793

On account of the verdure of its fields, the salubrity of its climate, its scenic attractions and the hospitality of its people, Vermont is destined to become one of the great pleasure grounds of the United States.

Of the summer resorts not already mentioned, the following may be named: Bread Loaf in Ripton, Hyde Manor in Sudbury; Lakes Bomoseen, St. Catherine, Dunmore, Willoughby, Caspian, Morey and Champlain. Since the introduction of the automobile, almost every town in the State is visited annually by tourists. The Green Mountain Club is rapidly bringing to completion a mountain trail, along the ridge of the Green Mountains, which is patronized by numerous mountain tourists.

CHAPTER XI

EDUCATION

FREE PUBLIC SCHOOLS of an elementary character are maintained in every town in the State, and in nearly all villages of the requisite school population to require a graded school there are also high schools. Children of sufficient attainments, and resident in towns unprovided with high schools or academies, may be furnished advantages in those of other towns and have their tuition paid by the towns of which they are residents.



Library at Danville, Caledonia County

The Legislature of 1906 gave a great impetus to the educational work of the State by providing for professional supervision of the schools; by establishing a permanent school fund, consisting of the United States Deposit Money, the Huntington Fund and the War Claims Fund; and by affording state aid for the transportation of children attending schools too small in numbers to be profitable to the pupils.

The Legislature of 1908 provided for a uniform system of examination of applicants for teachers' certificates through the department of education, and subsidized the maintenance of Manual Training courses.

The Legislature of 1910 transformed the normal school at Randolph Center into a State School of Agriculture, established teacher-training courses in high schools and academies, with State aid, and changed the date of the beginning of the school year from April first to July first.

The general assembly of 1912 was the last to elect a Superintendent of Education, and it provided that after December 1, 1914, he should be appointed by the Board of Education. It subsidized agricultural and domestic science courses, appropriated funds for lanterns and slides for rural development work, gave aid for extension work on the part of the agricultural college, chartered a school for the deaf and dumb and blind, extended the teacher-training system, changed the method of distributing state aid, and strengthened the school-attendance law. But the one great educational act of the legislature was the creation of an educational commission, of which Justice John H. Watson was chairman, to investigate the whole educational system of the State and to recommend such changes as might seem to said commission to be advisable.

The general assembly of 1915 provided for an extensive system of organization and supervision and changed the official title of the chief educational officer to "Commissioner of Education." Since 1915 no marked changes in the system have been effected, save the return of the election of district superintendents to school boards, the introduction of a system of standardization of schools with financial aid to towns therefor, and the reopening of two-year training courses at Castleton and at Johnson, together with the continuance of several one-year training courses.

Most of the old-time academies have ceased to exist, or have become associated with the public school system and are known indifferently as academies or as high schools.

There are three collegiate institutions, the University of

Vermont at Burlington, consisting of the college of arts, the college of engineering, the college of medicine, and the state college of agriculture; Middlebury College at Middlebury; and Norwich University, the State military college, at Northfield.

By the enactment of a State aid law in 1894, the public library as an institution received a strong impetus and has accordingly become an important agent in educational work. Prior to that date there were less than fifty public libraries



Old building at East Poultney, where *The Northern Spectator* was printed and where Horace Greeley learned the printer's trade in the State. There are now public libraries in all but forty-four towns. The establishment of these libraries has invited benefactions and as a result more than twenty handsome and substantial library buildings were erected within a score of years. The traveling library came into existence through an act of the Legislature of 1900, and in less than three years twenty-five stations were established.

The churches, with an average Sunday attendance of about one-fourth of the population of the State, together with their Sunday schools, are important educational agencies.

For the dissemination of news and information there are ten daily papers, seventy weekly papers and eight monthlies published in the State.

All of the important villages of the State are supplied with telegraphic communication, while telephone lines extend to nearly every place of business and to most of the homes in every town and city and the radio brings to many homes the finest music and the ablest addresses in America and the latest news in the world.

There are numerous postoffices in the State, but rural free delivery of mail is rapidly supplanting offices of the fourth class. The first rural free delivery route in Vermont was established in the town of Grand Isle and delivery began on December 21, 1896. Soon thereafter this was followed by another route in the same town, one in South Burlington and one in Tinmouth. In 1924 there were 339 routes, with an aggregate of 7,824 miles; 6 postoffices of the first class, 24 of the second class, 78 of the third class, 292 of the fourth class, total, 400.



Caspian Lake, Greensboro, Orleans County

STATE OFFICERS—GOVERNORS

A List of Persons who have held the Office of Governor since the Organisation of the State, and their Portraits

Thomas Chittenden	1778-89	Paul Dillingham	1865-67
Moses Robinson	1789-90	John B. Page	1867-69
Thomas Chittenden*	1790-97	Peter T. Washburn 	1869-70
Paul Brigham†, Aug. 25 to Oct. 16, 1797		George W. Hendee§	1870
Isaac Tichenor	1797-07	John W. Stewart	1870-72
Israel Smith	1807-08	Jnlius Converse	1872-74
Isaae Tichenor	1808-09	Asahel Peck	1874-76
Jonas Galusha	1809-13	Horace Fairbanks	1876-78
Martin Chittenden	1813-15	Redfield Proetor	1878-80
Jonas Galusha	1815-20	Roswell Farnham	1880-82
Richard Skinner	1820-23	John L. Barstow	1882-84
Cornelius P. Van Ness.	1823-26	Samuel E. Pingree	1884-86
Ezra Butler	1826-28	Ebenezer J. Ormsbee	1886-88
Samuel C. Crafts	1828-31	William P. Dillingham	1888-90
William A. Palmer	1831-35	Carroll S. Page	1890-92
Silas H. Jennison†	1835-36	Levi K. Fuller	1892-94
Silas H. Jennison	1836-41	Urban A. Woodbury	1894-96
Charles Paine	1841-43	Josiah Grout	1896-98
John Mattocks	1843-44	Edward C. Smith	1898-00
William Slade	1844-46	William W. Stickney	1900-02
Horace Eaton	1846-48	John G. McCullough	1902-04
Carlos Coolidge	1848-50	Charles J. Bell	1904-06
Charles K. Williams	1850-52	Fletcher D. Proetor	1906-08
Erastus Fairbanks	1852-53	George H. Pronty	1908-10
John S. Robinson	1853-54	John A. Mead	1910-12
Stephen Royce	1854-56	Allen M. Fletcher	1912-15
Ryland Fletcher	1856-58	Charles W. Gates	1915-17
Hiland Hall	1858-60	Horace F. Graham	1917-19
Erastns Fairbanks	1860-61	Percival W. Clement	1919-21
Frederick Holbrook	1861-63	James Hartness	1921-23
J. Gregory Smith	1863-65	Redfield Proetor	1923-25
		Franklin S. Billings	1925-

*Died in office August 25, 1797.

†Lieutenant Governor, acting Governor on the death of Gov. Chittenden.

‡Lieutenant Governor, Governor by reason of no election of Governor by the people.

||Died in office, February 7, 1870.

§Lieutenant Governor, Governor by reason of the death of Governor Washburn.



Thomas Chittenden, 1st and 3rd
Gov., 1778-89, 1790-97, 18 yrs.



Moses Robinson, 2nd Gov.,
1789-90



Paul Brigham, 4th Gov., 2 mos.,
1797



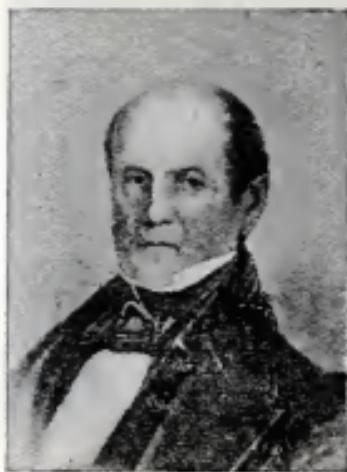
Isaac Tichenor, 5th and 7th
Gov., 11 years



Profile of Israel Smith, 6th Gov.,
1807-08



Jonas Galusha, 8th and 10th
Gov., 9 years



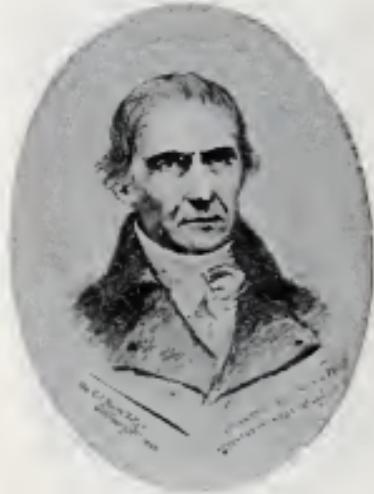
Martin Chittenden, 9th Gov.,
1813-15



Richard Skinner, 11th Gov.,
1820-23



Cornelius P. Van Ness,
12th Gov., 1823-26



Ezra Butler, 13th Gov.,
1826-28



Samuel C. Crafts, 14th Gov.,
1828-31



William A. Palmer, 15th Gov.,
1831-35



Silas H. Jenison, 16th and 17th
Gov., 1835-41



Charles Paine, 18th Gov.,
1841-43



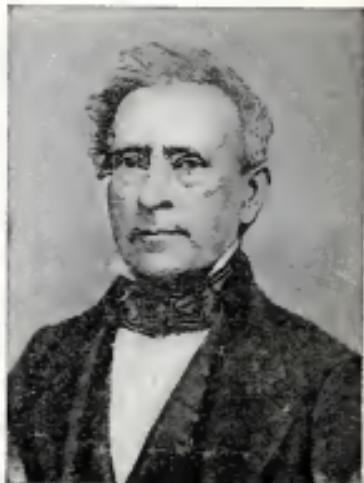
John Mattocks, 19th Gov.,
1843-44



William Slade, 20th Gov.,
1844-46



Horace Eaton, 21st Gov.,
1846-48



Carlos Coolidge, 22nd Gov.,
1848-50



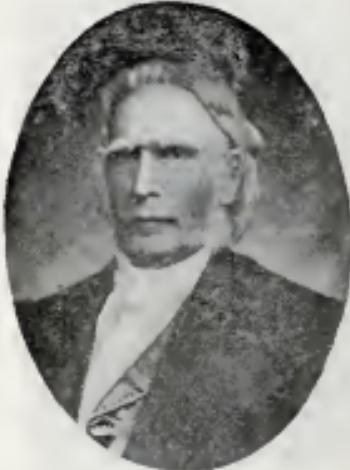
Charles Kilborn Williams,
23rd Gov., 1850-52



Erastus Fairbanks, 24th and 29th
Gov., 1852-53, 1860-61



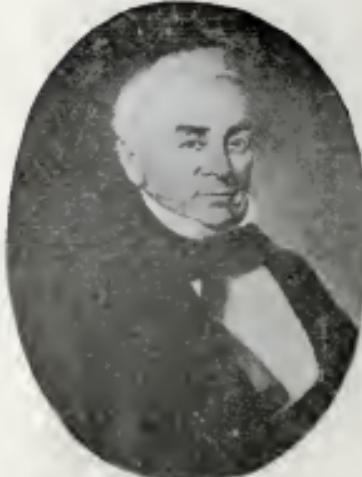
John S. Robinson, 25th Gov., 1853-54



Stephen Royce, 26th Gov.,
1854-56



Ryland Fletcher, 27th Gov.,
1856-58



Hiland Hall, 28th Gov.,
1858-60



Frederick Holbrook, 30th Gov.,
1861-63



John Gregory Smith, 31st Gov.,
1863-65



Paul Dillingham, 32nd Gov.,
1865-67



John B. Page, 33rd Gov.,
1867-69



Peter T. Washburn, 34th Gov.,
4 m. 1869-70



George W. Hendee, 35th Gov.,
8 m. 1870



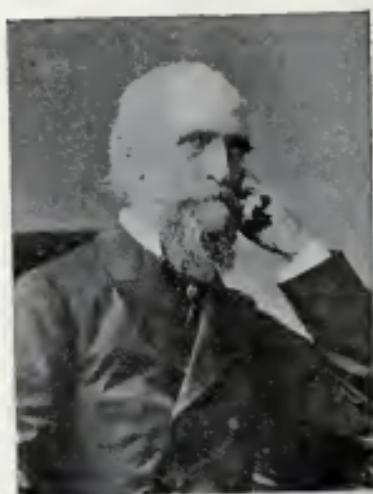
John W. Stewart, 36th Gov.,
1870-72



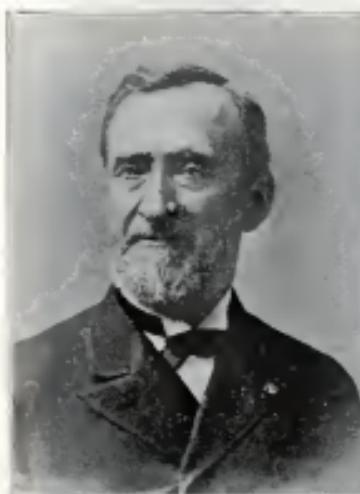
Julius Converse, 37th Gov.,
1872-74



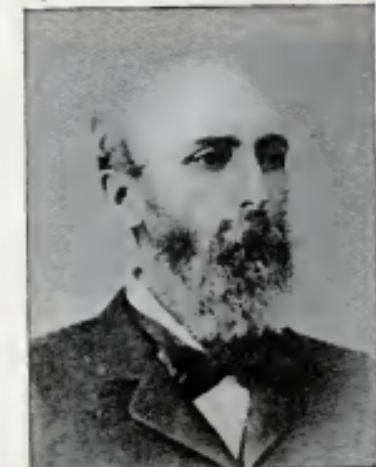
Asahel Peck, 38th Gov.,
1874-76



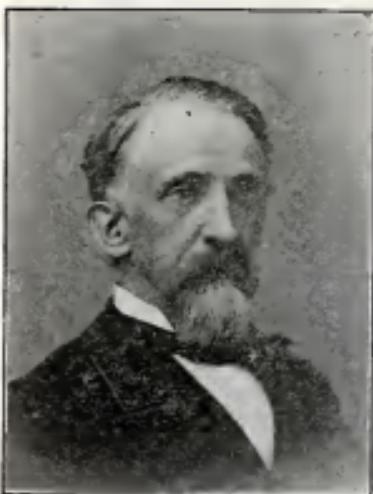
Horace Fairbanks, 39th Gov.,
1876-78



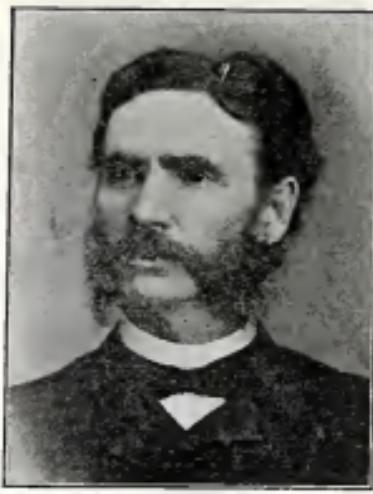
Redfield Proctor, 40th Gov.,
1878-80



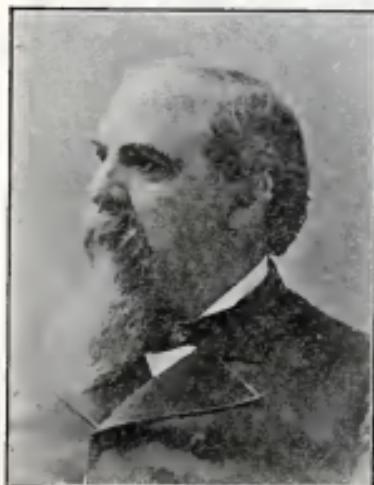
Roswell Farnham, 41st Gov.,
1880-82



John L. Barstow, 42nd Gov.,
1882-84



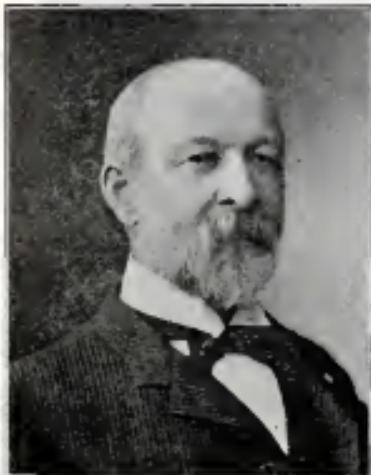
Samuel E. Pingree, 43rd Gov.,
1884-86



Ebenezer J. Ormsbee, 44th Gov.,
1886-88



W. P. Dillingham, 45th Gov.,
1888-90



Carroll S. Page, 46th Gov.,
1890-92



Levi K. Fuller, 47th Gov.,
1892-94



Urban A. Woodbury, 48th Gov.,
1894-96



Josiah Grout, 49th Gov.,
1896-98



E. C. Smith, 50th Gov.,
1898-1900



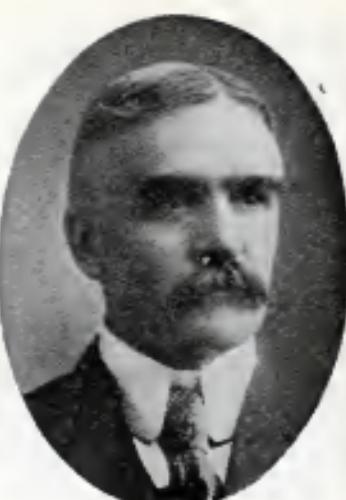
William W. Stickney, 51st Gov.,
1900-02



John G. McCullough, 52d Gov.,
1902-04



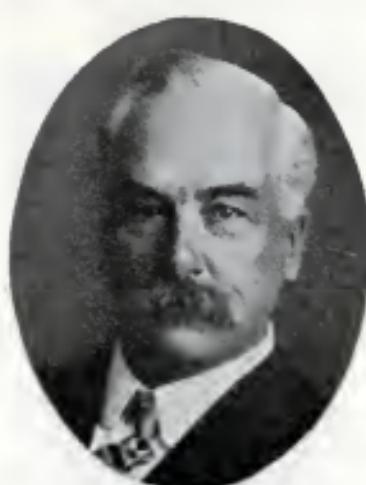
Charles J. Bell, 53rd Gov.,
1904-06



Fletcher D. Proctor, 54th Gov., George H. Prouty, 55th Gov.,
1906-08 1908-10



John Abner Mead, 56th Gov., Allen M. Fletcher, 57th Gov.,
1910-12 1912-15



Charles W. Gates, 58th Gov., Horace F. Graham, 59th Gov.,
1915-17 1917-1919



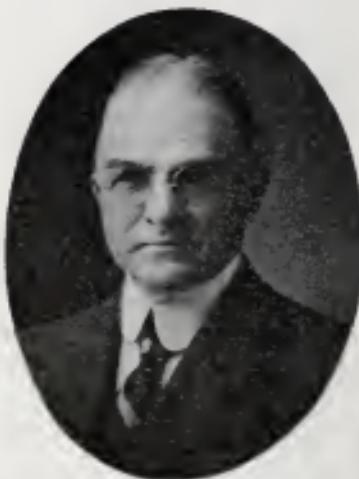
Percival W. Clement, 60th Gov.,
1919-1921



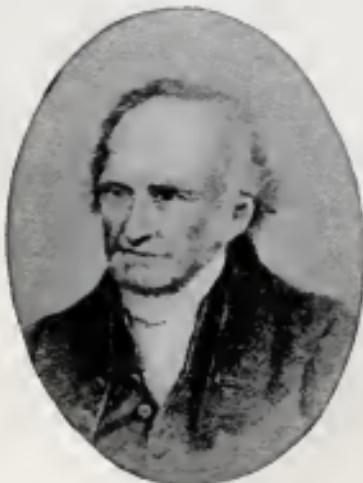
James Hartness, 61st Gov.,
1921-1923



Redfield Proctor, 62d Gov.,
1923-25



Franklin S. Billings, 63d Gov.,
1925-



Joseph Marsh
First Lieutenant-Governor of Vermont

FEDERAL RELATIONS

Admission of Vermont into the Union, and tables exhibiting the names of all persons who have been Senators and Representatives in Congress.

At a convention held at Bennington, January 6, 1791, it was finally determined by a vote of 105 yeas to 2 nays to make application to Congress for admission into the Union. On the tenth day of January, 1791, the Legislature met at Bennington; and, on the 18th of the same month, Hon. Nathaniel Chipman and Lewis R. Morris, Esq., were appointed commissioners to attend Congress and present the request of the State for such admission. The commissioners immediately entered upon the duties of their appointment; and, on February 18, 1791, the approval of an Act of Congress was made, by which "Vermont shall be received and admitted on March 4, 1791," thus being the first State that was admitted into the Union after the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

SENATORS IN CONGRESS

First Class

Moses Robinson*	1791-96
Isaac Tichenor*	1796-97
Nathaniel Chipman	1797-03
Israel Smith*	1803-07
Jonathan Robinson	1807-15
Isaac Tichenor	1815-21
Horatio Seymour	1821-33
Benjamin Swift	1833-39
Samuel S. Phelps	1839-51
Solomon Foot†	1851-66
George F. Edmunds	1866-91
Redfield Proctor†	1891-08
John W. Stewart	1908-09
Carroll S. Page	1909-21
Frank L. Greene	1921-

Second Class

Stephen R. Bradley	1791-95
Elijah Paine	1795-01
Stephen R. Bradley	1801-13
Dudley Chase*	1813-17
James Fisk*	1817-18
William A. Palmer	1818-25
Dudley Chase	1825-31
Samuel Prentiss*	1831-42
Samuel C. Crafts	1842-43
William Upham†	1843-53
Samuel S. Phelps	1853-54
Lawrence Brainerd	1854-55
Jacob Collamer†	1855-65
Luke P. Poland	1865-67
Justin S. Morrill†	1867-99
Jonathan Ross	1899-00
Wm. P. Dillingham†	1900-23
Porter H. Dale	1923-

"First and second class" relate to classes as defined in the second clause, third section, first Article of the Constitution of the United States.

*Resigned.

†Died in office.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

Nathaniel Niles	1791-95	Horace Everett	1829-43
Israel Smith	1791-97	William Slade	1831-43
Daniel Buck	1795-99	Heman Allen of Milton	1832-39
Matthew Lyon	1797-01	Hiland Hall	1833-43
Lewis R. Morris	1797-03	Benjamin F. Deming..	1833-35
Israel Smith	1801-03	Henry F. Janes	1835-37
William Chamberlain..	1803-05	Isaac Fletcher	1837-41
Martin Chittenden ..	1803-13	John Smith	1839-41
James Elliot	1803-09	Augustus Young	1841-43
Gideon Olin	1803-07	John Mattocks	1841-43
James Fisk	1805-09	George P. Marsh	1843-49
James Witherell*	1807-08	Solomon Foot	1843-47
Samuel Shaw	1808-13	Paul Dillingham	1843-47
William Chamberlain..	1809-11	Jacob Collamer	1843-49
Jona. H. Hubbard ..	1809-11	William Henry	1847-51
James Fisk	1811-15	Lucius B. Peck	1847-51
William Strong	1811-15	William Hebard	1849-53
William C. Bradley..	1813-15	James Meacham‡	1849-56
Ezra Butler	1813-15	Ahiman L. Miner	1851-53
Richard Skinner	1813-15	Thomas Bartlett, Jr. .	1851-53
Charles Rich	1813-15	Andrew Tracy	1853-55
Daniel Chipman	1815-17	Alvah Sabin	1853-57
Luther Jewett	1815-17	Justin S. Morrill	1855-67
Chauncey Langdon ..	1815-17	George T. Hodges ..	1856-57
Asa Lyon	1815-17	Eliakim P. Walton....	1857-62
Charles Marsh	1815-17	Homer E. Royce	1857-63
John Noyes	1815-17	Portus Baxter	1861-67
Heman Allen of Colches-		Fred'k E. Woodbridge	1863-69
ter†	1817-18	Worthington C. Smith	1867-73
Samuel C. Crafts.....	1817-25	Luke P. Poland	1867-75
William Hunter	1817-19	Charles W. Willard ..	1869-75
Orsamus C. Merrill ..	1817-19	George W. Hendee ..	1873-79
Charles Rich	1817-24	Dudley C. Denison ..	1875-79
Mark Richards	1817-21	Charles H. Joyce	1875-83
William Strong	1819-21	Bradley Barlow	1879-81
Ezra Meech	1819-21	James M. Tyler	1879-83
Rollin C. Mallory	1819-31	William W. Grout	1881-83
Elias Keyes	1821-23	Luke P. Poland	1883-85
John Mattocks	1821-23	John W. Stewart	1883-91
Phineas White	1821-23	William W. Grout	1885-01
William C. Bradley ..	1823-27	H. Henry Powers	1891-01
D. Azro A. Buck	1823-29	Kittredge Haskins	1900 09
Ezra Meech	1825-27	D. J. Foster‡	1901-12
John Mattocks	1825-27	Frank Plumley	1909-15
George E. Wales	1825-29	Frank L. Greene	1912-21
Heman Allen of Milton	1827-29	Porter H. Dale	1915-23
Benjamin Swift	1827-31	Fred'k G. Fleetwood..	1923-25
Jonathan Hunt‡	1827-33	Ernest W. Gibson	1923-
William Cahoon	1827-33	Elbert S. Brigham	1925-

*Resigned in 1808, to accept the appointment of Federal Judge in Michigan Territory.

†Resigned in 1818, and was appointed U. S. Marshal for Vermont.

‡Died in office.

MOST POPULOUS VERMONT TOWNS AT EACH CENSUS

- 1791.—Guilford, 2,432; Bennington, 2,377; Shaftsbury 1,999; Putney, 1,848; Pownal, 1,746.
- 1800.—Guilford, 2,256; Bennington, 2,243; Windsor, 2,211; Woodstock, 2,132; Rutland, 2,125.
- 1810.—Windsor, 2,757; Woodstock, 2,672; Springfield, 2,556; Bennington, 2,524; Rutland, 2,379.
- 1820.—Windsor, 2,956; Springfield, 2,702; Woodstock, 2,610; Hartland, 2,553; Middlebury, 2,535.
- 1830.—Middlebury, 3,468; Bennington, 3,419; Burlington, 3,226; Windsor, 3,134; Woodstock, 3,044.
- 1840.—Burlington, 4,271; Montpelier, 3,725; Bennington, 3,429; Woodstock, 3,315; Middlebury, 3,161.
(See note.)
- 1850.—Burlington, 7,585; Bennington, 3,923; Brattleboro, 3,816; Rutland, 3,715; St. Albans, 3,567.
- 1860.—Burlington, 7,713; Rutland, 7,577; Bennington, 4,389; Northfield, 4,329; Brattleboro, 3,855.
- 1870.—Burlington, 14,387; Rutland, 9,834; St. Albans, 7,014; Bennington, 5,760; Brattleboro, 4,933.
- 1880.—Rutland, 12,149; Burlington, 11,365; St. Albans, 7,193; Bennington, 6,333; Brattleboro, 5,880.
- 1890.—Burlington, 14,590; *Rutland, 11,760; St. Albans, 7,771; Brattleboro, 6,862; Barre, 6,812.
- 1900.†—Burlington, 18,640; Rutland, 11,499; Barre, 8,488; Bennington, 8,033; St. Johnsbury, 7,010.
- 1910.—Burlington, 20,468; **Rutland, 13,546; Barre, 10,734; Bennington, 8,698; St. Johnsbury, 8,098.
- 1920.—Burlington, 22,779; Rutland, 14,954; Barre, 10,008; Bennington, 9,982; St. Johnsbury, 8,708.

NOTE—To and including 1850 the numbers were taken from Thompson's Vermont, Part II, pp. 209, 210. For the remainder of the table the numbers have been taken from the United States Census Reports.

*In 1886 the town of Rutland was divided and West Rutland and Proctor were set off; in 1893 the city of Rutland was organized from territory comprised in the town of Rutland; and again in 1894 a portion of the real estate in the City of Rutland was set off to the town of Rutland.

**The original town of Rutland comprised the Town of West Rutland, Town of Rutland and City of Rutland, and most of the Town of Proctor, with a total population of 21,155, as per last censns.

†By special Act of the Legislature of 1896, St. Albans was divided into city and town, which gave St. Johnsbury fifth place by the Census of 1900.

COMPARATIVE POPULATION, 1791—1920

- 1791.—Population, 85,499.
- 1800.—Population, 154,465. Gain for the State, 68,966.
Number of towns that lost, 10.
- 1810.—Population, 217,895. Gain for the State, 63,430.
Number of towns that lost, 13.
- 1820.—Population, 235,966. Gain for the State, 18,071.
Number of towns that lost, 63.
- 1830.—Population, 280,652. Gain for the State, 44,686.
Number of towns that lost, 44.
- 1840.—Population, 291,948. Gain for the State, 11,296.
Number of towns that lost, 97.
- 1850.—Population, 314,120. Gain for the State, 22,172.
Number of towns that lost, 94.
- 1860.—Population, 315,098. Gain for the State, 978.
Number of towns that lost, 136.
- 1870.—Population, 330,551. Gain for the State, 15,453.
Number of towns that lost, 144.
- 1880.—Population, 332,286. Gain for the State, 1,735.
Number of towns that lost, 135.
- 1890.—Population, 332,422. Gain for the State, 136.
Number of towns that lost, 186.
- 1900.—Population, 343,641. Gain for the State, 11,219.
Number of towns that lost, 163.
- 1910.—Population, 355,956. Gain for the State, 12,315.
Number of towns that lost, 162.
- 1920.—Population, 352,428. Loss for the State, 3,528.
Number of towns that lost, 184.

NOTE.—The aggregate population for the State at the several periods is taken from the United States Census Reports. The population of towns to and including 1840 is taken from Thompson's Vermont, Part II, pp. 209, 210; and for the later periods from the United States Census Reports.

HEIGHTS OF VERMONT MOUNTAINS

(From Report of Vermont State Geologist)

West of Main Range Feet	Main Range Feet	East of Main Range Feet
Buck	Jay 3,861	Monadnock ... 3,025
Herrick 2,727	Mansfield Chin 4,406	Mount Pisgah 3,800
Mount Equinox 3,816	Camel's Hump 4,083	Burke 3,500
Mt. Anthony .. 2,345	Lincoln 4,078	Mt. Ascutney 3,320
	Pico 3,967	
	Killington 4,221	
	Bromley 3,260	
	Stratton 3,859	
	Haystack 3,462	

Elevation of Lake Champlain 96 feet.

AREAS OF VERMONT LAKES AND PONDS

(From report of State Fish and Game Commissioner)

Tributary to the Connecticut River

	Acres
Fairlee Lake	1,700
Morey Lake	1,300
Groton Pond	1,540
Joe's Pond	1,000
Maidstone Lake	1,000

Tributary to the St. Francis River (A) Through the Coaticook River

	Acres
Great Averill Pond	1,200
Little Averill Pond	800

Tributary to Lake Champlain

Caspian Lake	1,900
Chittenden Pond	800
Lake Carmi	1,800
Fairfield Lake	900
Lake Dunmore	990
Lake Bomoseen	2,450
Lake St. Catherine	930

(B) Through Lake Memphremagog	
Willoughby Lake	2,275
Crystal Lake	800
Island Pond	1,500
Seymour Lake	2,200

Lake Deerfield	2,200
Norton Pond	900

DATES OF INCORPORATION OF COUNTIES AND CITIES OF VERMONT

COUNTIES

Bennington	1778	Caledonia	1792
Windham	1778	Franklin	1792
Orange	1781	Essex	1792
Rutland	1781	Orleans	1792
Windsor	1781	Grand Isle	1802
Addison	1785	Washington	1810
Chittenden	1787	Lamoille	1835

CITIES

Vergennes	Oct. 24, 1788	Montpelier	March 5, 1895
Burlington	Feb. 21, 1865	St. Albans	March 3, 1897
Rutland	Nov. 19, 1892	Newport	March 5, 1918
Barre	March 5, 1895	Winooski	March 7, 1922

LIGHTHOUSES IN VERMONT

LAKE CHAMPLAIN

Alburg (Windmill Point), Isle La Motte (Blanchard's Point), Colchester Reef, Burlington Breakwater, Juniper Island (Burlington Harbor).

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG

Newport and Whipple Point, Maxfield Point, Hero Island.

FEDERAL COURTHOUSES IN VERMONT

Windsor, Rutland, Burlington, Montpelier, Newport.

PORTS OF ENTRY IN VERMONT

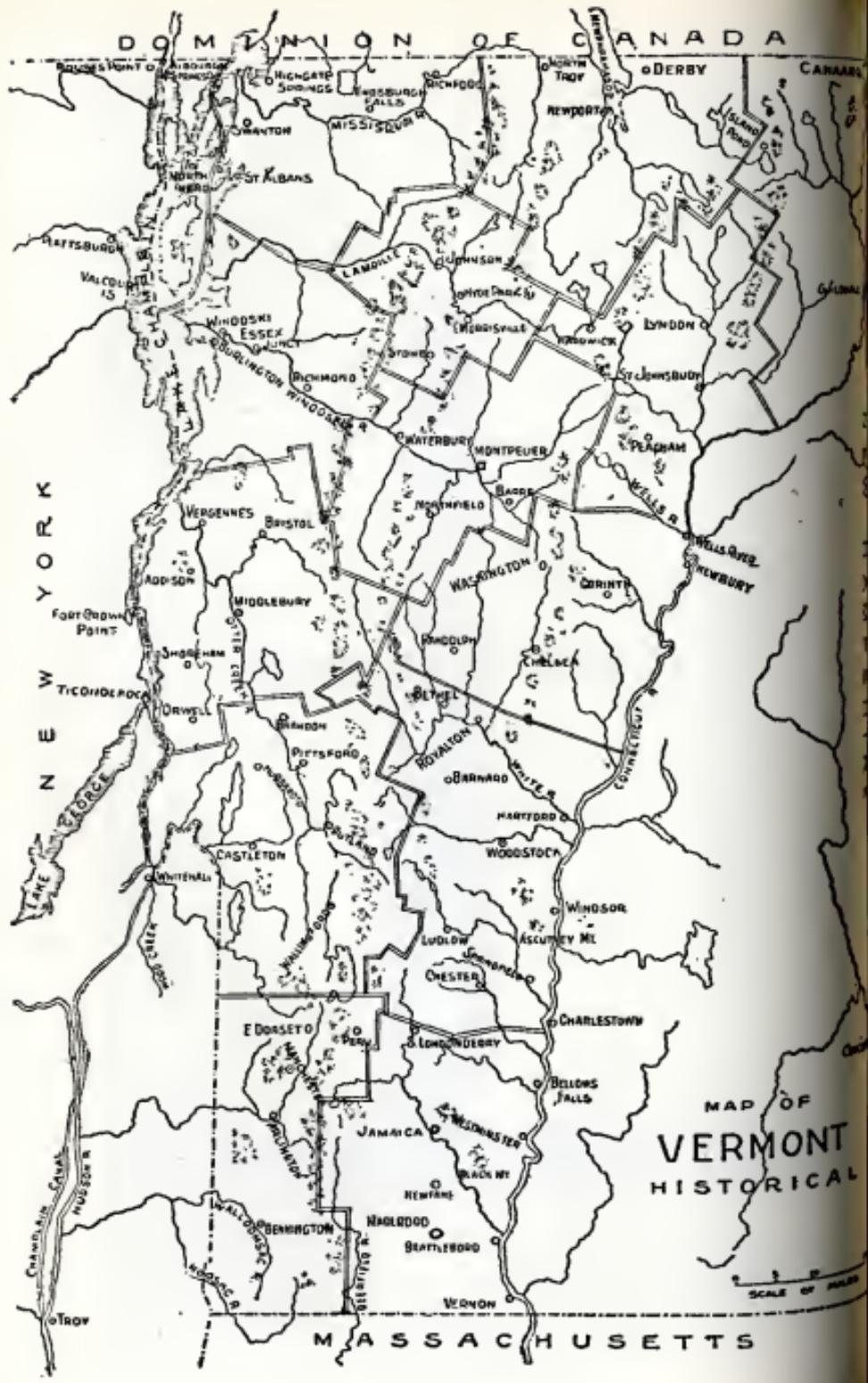
Burlington, St. Albans, Newport, Alburg (bridge), Alburg Springs, Windmill Point (in Alburg), Swanton, Highgate, Franklin, Berkshire, Richford, North Troy, Derby, Island Pond, Canaan, Beecher Falls (in Canaan).



Bennington Battle Monument

History of Vermont

DOMINION OF CANADA



HISTORY OF VERMONT

CHAPTER I

EXPLORATIONS. RAIDS. FIRST SETTLEMENT. WAR PARTIES

1. FIRST EXPLORATION.—On July 4, 1609, Samuel de Champlain entered the lake that now bears his name. He came from Quebec, where he had wintered the year before

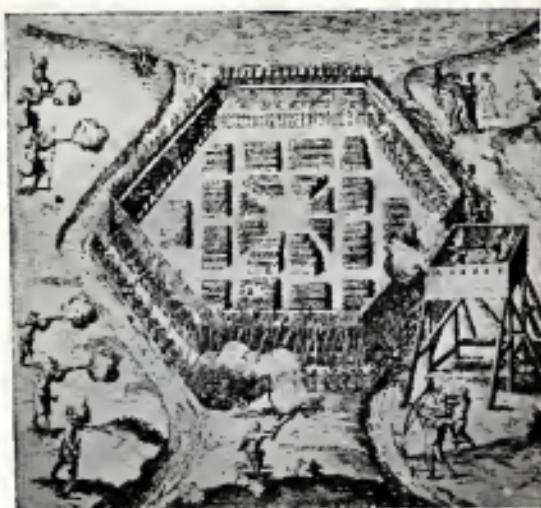


Indian squaws building
a birch bark wigwam

and made a settlement, and was accompanied by two Frenchmen and by sixty Indians of the Algonquin tribe. The party worked slowly up the lake for three weeks, met a larger band of Iroquois Indians near Ticonderoga, fought and defeated them, and hastened back to Canada with booty and prisoners. While on this expedition, Champlain saw and possibly explored a portion of Vermont. This was the first discovery of the State by white men.

2. THE INDIANS. FORT ST. ANNE.—When North America became known to Europeans it was occupied by several families of Indian tribes. One of these families, the Algonquin, inhabited the chief part of New England and

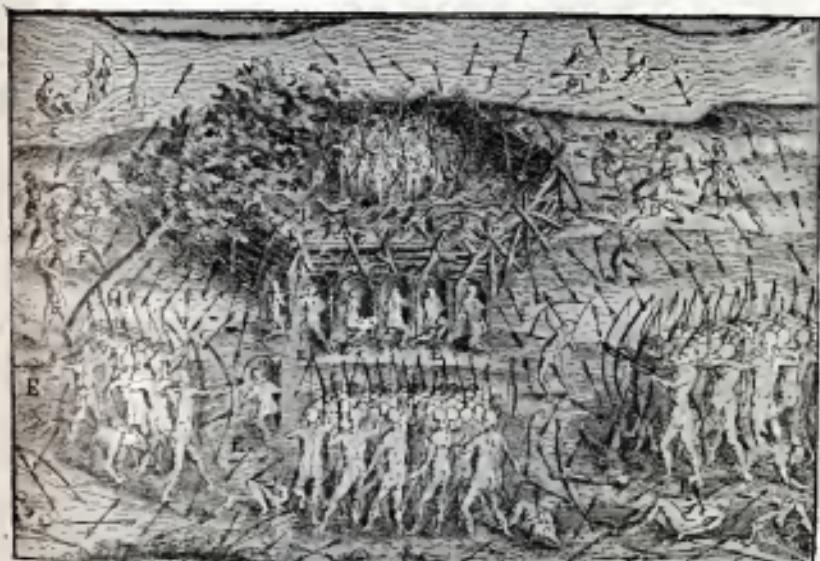
Canada, while another family, the Iroquois, had its chief residence in the state of New York. The Champlain valley was disputed territory, through which war parties often passed. Champlain had settled among the Algonquins and gained their friendship, but they would assist him to explore Lake Champlain only on condition that he would assist them



First fight with Iroquois Indians; drawn by
Champlain (Copied from old plate)

against their enemies, the Iroquois, in case they met them. Near Ticonderoga, Champlain and his companions aided the Algonquins in an encounter with the Iroquois, who had never before seen white men or fire-arms. They were readily dispersed, but from this time on were bitterly hostile to the French and made frequent raids against them. For protection the French built forts along the Richelieu River, and one, Fort St. Anne, on Isle La Motte in Lake Champlain in 1666. This was the first point in Vermont occupied by white men.

Soon after forming this alliance with the French, the Algonquins began a settlement, or renewed it, near the lower falls of the Missisquoi River, now called Swanton Falls, which was continued with one short interruption until



Second fight with Iroquois Indians; drawn by Champlain
(Copied from old plate)

the settlement of the town by the English after the close of the Revolutionary War. No other Indian settlement so permanent has been known in Vermont since its discovery by Champlain.

3. EXPEDITION AGAINST THE MOHAWKS.—At the beginning of October, 1666, a force of twelve hundred French and one hundred Indians was encamped near Fort St. Anne on its way to chastise the Mohawks, a tribe of the Iroquois. They passed up Lake Champlain and Lake George, crossed to the Mohawk Valley and appeared before the Mohawk villages. These villages were surrounded by

triple palisades, while within were raised platforms for the discharge of arrows and stones against an attacking enemy, and bark tanks of water for use in protection against fire. There was also a supply of axes and saws of steel, purchased from the Dutch at Albany, and a great stock of corn and



Champlain Monument at Quebec
Unveiled Sept. 1898, fifty feet high

beans stored for winter. To capture these villages might have cost the French heavily, but the panic-stricken Mohawk Indians fled on their approach. After burning the villages with all their stores and taking possession of the country in the name of the king of France, the army returned to Canada.

4. RAID AGAINST SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—In 1689 England and France were at war and the Governor General of Canada was directed to attempt the conquest of the English colonies. So in January of the next year a force of French and Indians started from Montreal, and, passing through

Lakes Champlain and George, attacked and burned Schenectady, N. Y. They killed many of the inhabitants and retired with much plunder and many prisoners.

5. FIRST ENGLISH EXPEDITION.—Early in the following spring the New York authorities sent Captain Jacob de Warm to build a small fort at what is now Chimney Point, in the town of Addison.

About mid-summer, an expedition of English and Indians sailed down Lake Champlain and the Richelieu River to a



House with Palisades for Protection
Against Indians

place in the neighborhood of Chambly, from which they marched through the woods against La Prairie, a town on the St. Lawrence opposite Montreal. They killed a few settlers and took some prisoners, slaughtered the cattle and burned the houses and barns that were outside the fort. On their return the party stopped at Fort St. Anne, built by the French, but then unoccupied, and at a little stone fort, which probably was the one at Chimney Point. This was the first English expedition through Lake Champlain.

6. RAID AGAINST DEERFIELD.—England and France were at war again in 1704 (known as Queen Anne's War). In the early part of that year a party of French and Indians was sent from Montreal, by way of Lake Champlain and the Winooski, White and Connecticut rivers, against

Deerfield, which was at that time one of the frontier towns of Massachusetts. The town was protected by a palisade; a watch was kept at night, but the watchmen retired at day-break. The snow was drifted high against the palisade and covered with a strong crust. Soon after the watchmen had withdrawn, the Indians climbed over the palisade, distributed themselves through the town, and at a given signal attacked all the houses at once. The surprise was



Indian war dance before
a raid on settlers

complete. Many of the inhabitants were killed and more than a hundred were taken prisoners. The town was burned. The work was quickly done, and by the time the sun was an hour high the journey to Canada had begun. A dreary prospect lay before the captives as they started northward from their still burning homes. Among them were Rev. John Williams, pastor of Deerfield, his wife and five of his children and a colored servant. A colored maid servant and his two other children had been killed at the door of the house. After being distributed among different groups of Indians the party started on the journey. Mrs. Williams had not fully recovered from a recent sickness and traveled with difficulty. She met her husband only once after they left Deerfield. They did not expect to meet again and they comforted each other with the promises of the Bible and with the hopes that were born of their Christian experience.

On the morning of the second day, while Mrs. Williams was wading a brook she fell in the water. She was able to gain the opposite bank, but was hindered by her wet clothing and lagged behind. The Indian who called himself her master cleft her head with a tomahawk. One of the sons who saw the deed committed found an opportunity on the following day to inform his father. Some fifteen or twenty of the captives were killed during the first three days of the march.



Indians hunting deer
with bow and arrow

The party stopped over Sunday beside a branch of the Connecticut River, a little way above Bellows Falls, and Mr. Williams preached a sermon to his fellow captives. From this circumstance the stream was named Williams River.

At the mouth of the White River the party divided. One division went by way of the White and Winooski Rivers, crossed to the islands in Lake Champlain, turned aside for a few days' rest at the Indian village near the present village of Swanton, and then went on to Canada. The other division kept along up the Connecticut River to the great meadows in Newbury, near which they remained until corn-planting time. Corn was planted in the meadows and the Indians would have remained during the summer if they had not heard that some of their tribe living about twenty miles



Map of the New Hampshire Grants soon after the erection of Fort Dummer

below had been attacked and nearly all destroyed by partisans of the English. The party then moved on to Canada, by way of the Wells and Winooski rivers and Lake Champlain. The Rev. John Williams was with the first division and his son Stephen with the second. Two years after his exchange as a prisoner, each wrote an interesting narrative of his captivity. Eunice, a daughter, remained in Canada, married an Indian, and had numerous descendants.

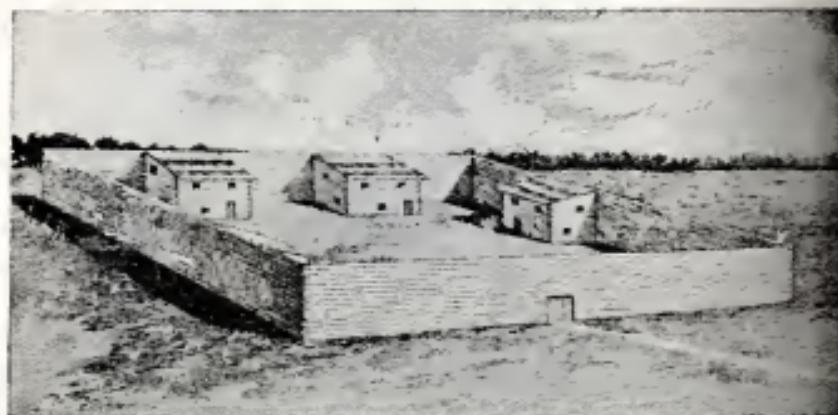


King Philip, Indian chief (From old plate in Schoolcraft's Indian Races, 1848)

7. THE FIRST SETTLEMENT.—There had been settlements in Northfield, Mass., previous to the Deerfield raid. At a very early day these settlements extended north on both sides of the Connecticut River and beyond the Massachusetts boundary, as it was afterwards determined. The first settlement by the English in the present State of Vermont was not later than 1690 and in the town of Vernon, then a part of Northfield.

8. FORT DUMMER.—After the close of Queen Anne's war, in 1713, new settlements were being rapidly made in Massachusetts, and in 1724 Fort Dummer, beside the Connecticut River and near the present village of Brattleboro, was built to protect them. The fort was about one hundred

and eighty feet square, built of white pine logs cut in the immediate neighborhood, hewn square and laid up so as to interlock at the corners in the manner of a blockhouse. At convenient places on the walls sentry boxes were placed and platforms were built for cannon, one of which, known as the Great Gun, was fired as a signal whenever Indians were discovered in the neighborhood. Houses were built within the fort. Each had a wall of the fort for one side and all windows and doors opened toward the parade ground. To



Fort Dummer

Old log fort, showing manner of construction

this place a garrison consisting partly of friendly Indians was sent.

The Puritans did not forget the spiritual welfare of their soldiers nor of their savage neighbors, and a worthy minister was sought out to serve as a chaplain to the garrison and as a missionary to the heathen Red Men. Soon it was discovered that a profitable trade in furs might be carried on at the fort, and an agent was appointed and provided with means to conduct this business. Thus in a short time Fort Dummer had become a military post, a missionary station and a trading house, and within and around it grew up a settlement.

9. EXPLORING PARTIES.—Many exploring parties were sent out from the fort and its neighborhood during the early years of its occupation. In 1725, a party went by way of the Connecticut, Wells and Winooski rivers to Lake Champlain, and five years later another party explored the route to the lake by way of the Connecticut and Black rivers and Otter Creek. This second route to Lake Champlain was called the "Indian road," because of its frequent use by the Indians. In 1730 the French started a settlement at Chimney Point, where Captain de Warm had built the little stone fort in 1690 under orders from the English.

10. FRENCH FORTS AND SETTLEMENTS.—The fort built by Captain de Warm does not seem to have been used or intended for permanent occupation; nor was the French fort, St. Anne, a larger and more important work, probably used except for temporary needs. In 1731 the French built a fort at Crown Point, N. Y. The French settlement at Chimney Point flourished while the French power in Canada continued. Other settlements were made by the French on the borders of Lake Champlain, notably in Alburg, but they were deserted when Canada became a British Providence.

11. BOUNDARY BETWEEN NEW HAMPSHIRE AND MASSACHUSETTS.—Fort Dummer was built by Massachusetts. At that time there was a dispute between New Hampshire and Massachusetts relative to boundaries. According to the claim of Massachusetts, the northern boundary of Massachusetts would have run near the northern base of Ascutney Mountain, while according to the claim of New Hampshire it would have been found crossing Dummerston Mountain. The dispute was at length decided by the King of England who gave to New Hampshire more than it claimed, and in accordance with the King's decision the

boundary line was run in 1741 by three surveyors, each of whom had his particular portion or line. Richard Hazen began near Merrimac River and "marked the west line across the Connecticut River to the supposed boundary line of New York."

For more than forty years the provinces of New Hampshire and Massachusetts had been united under one Gover-



A Puritan maid

nor, though each province had its House of Representatives and its Council. Soon after the boundary line between them was determined a Governor was appointed for each province.

12. WESTERN BOUNDARY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The new Governor of New Hampshire was Benning Wentworth, in whose commission New Hampshire was described as extending westward until it met his Majesty's other provinces. The western boundary of Connecticut, except in the southern part, had been fixed as a line twenty miles east of the Hudson River and parallel to it. Massachusetts claimed that her northern as well as her southern boundary extended west to a point twenty miles east of the Hudson River, and that her western boundary was a straight line

joining these two points. Although this claim had not been formally established, lands had been granted and settlements had been made in accordance with it. The authorities of New Hampshire claimed that the territory of that province extended toward the west as far as that of Massachusetts, and in January, 1749, Governor Wentworth granted a township six miles square, lying six miles north of the north line of Massachusetts and twenty miles east of the Hudson River. The township was surveyed according to the grant and was named Bennington.



Indian pipes

13. SETTLEMENTS NEAR FORT DUMMER.—The period extending from the building of Fort Dummer to the appointment of Governor Wentworth was one of comparative quiet. A few townships were granted by Massachusetts in the vicinity of the fort and settlements were begun in them. The most northerly of these settlements was Number Four, now Charlestown, N. H.

14. THE FIRST FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.—The year 1744 brought to America news of war between England and France. This implied war between the New England colonies and the French and Indians of Canada, and preparations were at once begun on both sides.

15. THE MAINTENANCE OF FORT DUMMER.—The maintenance of Fort Dummer was necessary to the safety

of Massachusetts, but as the survey of 1741 had shown it to be beyond its borders the Governor of the colony applied to the English government for relief from its support. After due consideration, an order was issued by the King in Council to Governor Wentworth of N. H., directing him to urge the Assembly of New Hampshire to provide for the fort on the grounds that its maintenance was necessary and that it was unjust to require any province to maintain a fort outside its own territory. The N. H. Assembly at that time refused to assume the charge, and,



Indian Utensils (Copied from old plate)

although the next Assembly did vote to garrison the fort, it was on conditions thought insufficient and so Massachusetts continued to support the fort.

16. SCOUTING PARTIES.—Fort Dummer was now one of a series of forts extending from Fort Massachusetts in the Hoosac Valley, near the present village of Williamstown, Mass., to Number Four in New Hampshire. Scouting parties frequently traversed the line of forts and were sometimes sent in other directions. In May, 1748, one of these parties left Number Four by the "Indian road." They kept together until they reached the largest branch of the Otter Creek, when part of the men crossed the river and started towards Crown Point while the others kept the

east side of the river. The first division consisted of eighteen men commanded by Captain Eleazar Melvin. When opposite Crown Point they fired upon some Indians who were rowing on the lake. They were pursued, and to avoid their pursuers they passed up the southern branch of the Otter Creek and crossed the mountains to the West River. Here they halted near the present village of Jamaica, were attacked by the Indians and scattered, losing one-third of their men.

The other party was commanded by Captain Phineas Stevens. Not being able to find the others and fearing danger, he and his party crossed the mountains to the Quechee River and followed it down to its mouth, thence down the Connecticut River by raft and canoe to Number Four.

A few weeks later Captain Humphrey Hobbs left Number Four with forty men for Fort Shirley, which was near the Deerfield River and in Massachusetts. About twelve miles from Fort Dummer, in the present town of Marlboro, Vt., the party halted for dinner and posted guards in the rear. While at dinner they were attacked by a large force of Indians. Each party sought the shelter of trees and fought as sharpshooters. After a severe battle the Indians withdrew. Captain Hobbs had three men killed and two severely wounded. The next day he marched with his force on to Fort Dummer.

17. VERMONT IN 1749.—During the war, from 1744 to 1749, Fort Dummer and the fort at Number Four were repeatedly attacked and lost many men. By the close of the war all the other forts and settlements of the English north of Massachusetts and west of the Connecticut River had been captured, abandoned or destroyed, and Fort Dummer remained the only English settlement within the territory of Vermont.

18. EARLY BIRTHS.—The first recorded birth of a white child within the present confines of Vermont was that of Timothy Dwight at Fort Dummer on May 27, 1726. He was the son of Timothy Dwight, the constructor and commander of the fort. On November 8, 1750, Timothy junior married Mary, the daughter of the noted divine, Rev.



Stones marking the birth of Elizabeth Captive Johnson, born in
Captivity, 1754

Jonathan Edwards of Northampton, Mass. Their eldest son, Timothy, was president of Yale College, 1795-1817; a grandson, Theodore Dwight Woolsey, was president of Yale, 1846-1871; and a great-grandson, Timothy Dwight, was president of Yale, 1886-1899.

The first President Dwight was accustomed to travel on horseback through Vermont during his vacations and

in 1798, while at Middlebury, he suggested the establishment of a college in that community.

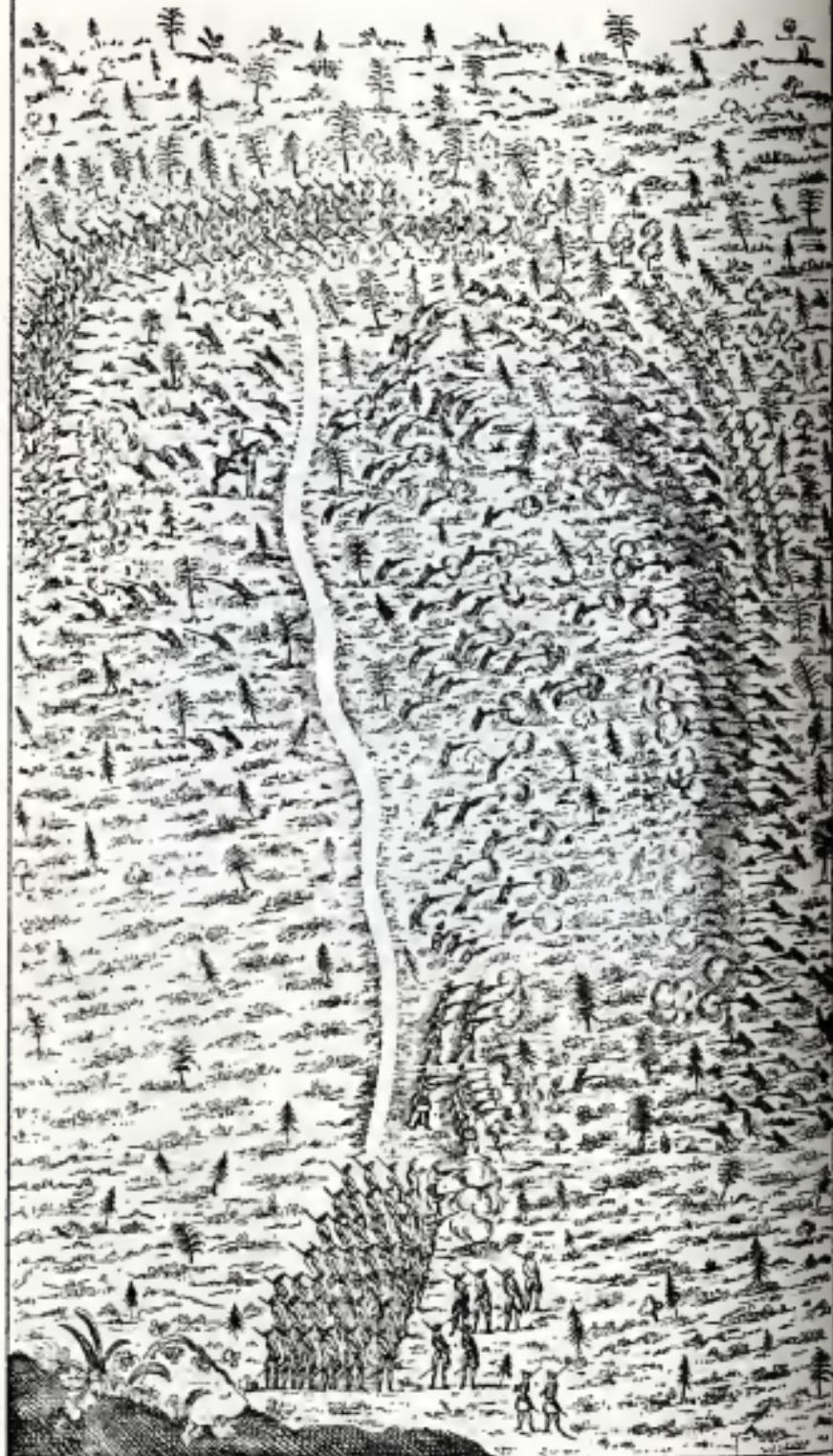
The second white child born in Vermont, so far as the records of the early births can be relied on, was John Sergeant, who became a colonel in the colonial militia. He was buried in the West River Cemetery in Brattleboro, where he was born in 1732. The third recorded birth is that of Anna Averill at Westminster, in the autumn of 1751; and the fourth is that of Elizabeth Captive Johnson in the town of Cavendish, August 31, 1754.



An Indian outbreak;
the settlers alarmed

19. JOHNSON CAPTIVITY.—Captain Johnson and family, with two other men, Laberee and Farnsworth, were taken captive at Charlestown, N. H., by the Indians on August 30, 1754. On the following day, while the Indians were on their way to Canada with their prisoners, Mrs. Johnson gave birth to a daughter. Nearly fifty years later Mrs. Johnson identified the places where the Indians encamped and where her daughter was born and contracted for the erection of stones to mark the spots. Her instructions were ignored and the stones were erected side by side on the roadside near Felchville in the town of Reading, where they have stood for fully a century, but the child was born "up the brook a half-mile in the present town of Cavendish. The daughter was

FIRST ENGAGEMENT.



Battle of September 8, 1755, the English and the Mohawk Indians
against the French and other Indians

named Elizabeth Captive Johnson. Although born in Indian captivity and under most trying circumstances, yet she became the maternal head of one of Vermont's most distinguished families. She was the great-grandmother of the Hon. Frederick Billings, a distinguished citizen of Woodstock. Mrs. Johnson wrote a narrative of her captivity, which is one of Vermont's rare and expensive books.

20. POSITIONS AND AIMS OF THE ENGLISH AND OF THE FRENCH.—The English at this time held the country between the Appalachian Mountains and the Atlantic Ocean, from Maine to Georgia. The French held Canada and Louisiana, and had posts on the Great Lakes and along the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. Both sought possession of the Valley of the Ohio River.

21. WASHINGTON SENT TO THE OHIO.—In the spring of 1754 an expedition under George Washington was sent from Virginia to complete a fort already begun at the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela River where the city of Pittsburgh now is. Before Washington could reach the place, the French had gained possession of it and had sent a force to meet him. Washington defeated this force and built a fort for his own defense, which he called Fort Necessity. He was obliged to surrender this fort July 4, 1754.

22. CONVENTION OF ALBANY.—On that day, July 4, 1754, a convention of eight English colonies had been called by the advice of the King of England to devise measures of defense against the French and was in session at Albany, N. Y. The delegates there assembled renewed for the colonies their treaties of friendship with the Iroquois and adopted a Plan of Union for the colonies which was presented

by Benjamin Franklin. This was not, however, accepted by the colonies or by the king.

23. SECOND FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.—War between France and England was declared in 1756. Both nations had already sent troops to America. For three successive years from the declaration of war efforts were made



General Amherst

by the English to gain possession of Lake Champlain. Many soldiers from the New England colonies were engaged in these undertakings and so became acquainted with portions of Vermont.

24. A MILITARY ROAD.—After the capture of Crown Point by the English in the summer of 1759, General Amherst sent Captain John Stark with two hundred rangers to cut a road from Crown Point, N. Y., to Charlestown, N. H. This road was completed the next year and followed for the

most part the largest eastern branch of the Otter Creek and the Black River.

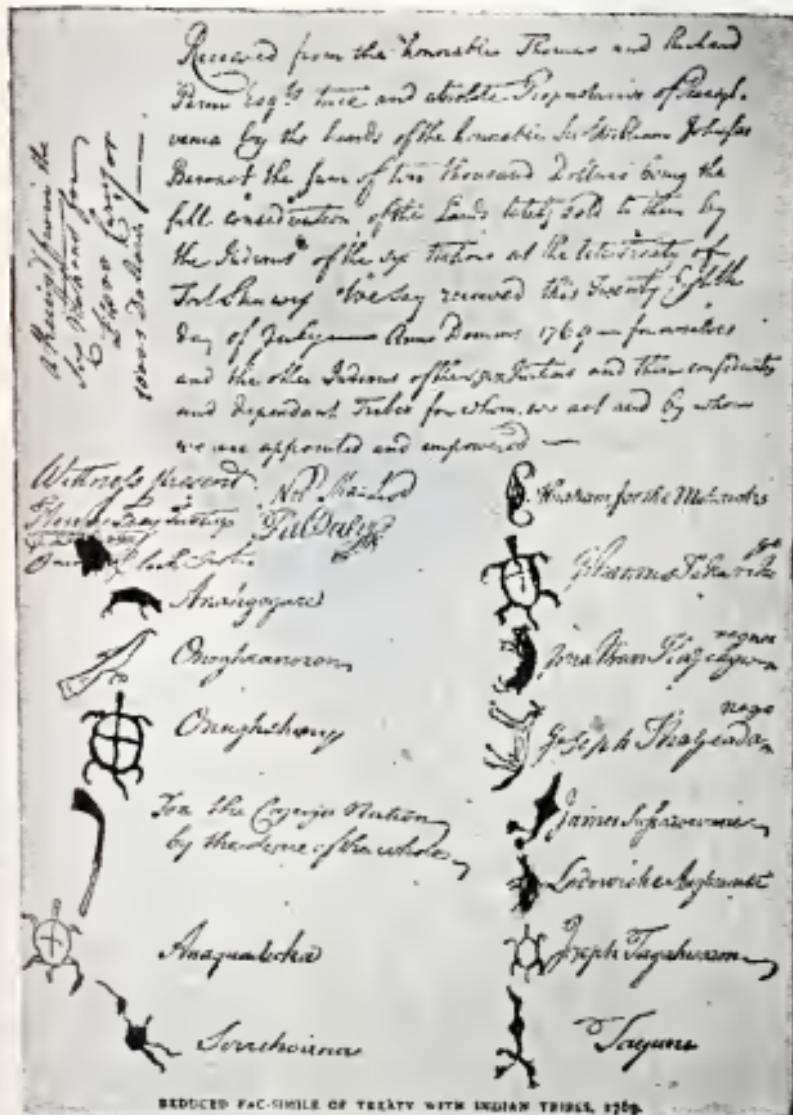
25. ROGERS EXPEDITION.—In September, 1759, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Crown Point with two hundred men against the St. Francis Indians near the mouth of the St. Francis River. He sailed down Lake Champlain and leaving his boats and provisions hidden in the bushes beside the Missisquoi Bay marched through swampy woods to his destination. The Indians were surprised in the early morning, many were killed, and the village was plundered and burned. Major Rogers having learned that his boats and provisions had been discovered and captured by the enemy and that he was being pursued by a larger force than his own started immediately for Charlestown, N. H. A difficult march of eight days brought the little army to the neighborhood of Lake Memphremagog. They were already short of provisions and, as a means of safety, the party was now divided into several companies, each of which was directed to find its way to the mouth of the Ammonoosuc River. Major Rogers with his company took the route along the Barton and Passumpsic Rivers to the Connecticut, where he expected to find provisions. A camp was found and a fresh fire burning in it, but the men had gone down the river with the provisions. Guns were fired as a signal, but the men made the greater haste down stream. Here Major Rogers left his company, except three companions, and started down the river on a raft of dry logs. On the second day they lost their raft at Olcott Falls. They made a new one at the foot of the falls by burning down trees and burning off logs of a suitable length. With this they kept on until they found men chopping beside the river just above Charlestown. They were helped to the fort, and provisions were at once sent to the men who had been left behind. Many of those rangers never returned. They probably died of starvation

in the woods. Skeletons, guns and other remains, found by early settlers near the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers, were probably the relics of Rogers' men. Gathering up the remnant of his force, Major Rogers returned to Crown Point.



Facsimile of Vermont bill of credit 1781; amount authorized, 25,155 English pounds; all redeemed by the State

26. VERMONT IN 1760.—With the retreating army in 1759, the French settlers in the Champlain valley retired to Canada. There were at that time a few scattered settlements near the west bank of the Connecticut River from the Massachusetts line to Bellows Falls. These, with the dwellers in the Indian village by the lower Falls of the Missisquoi River, constituted the population of Vermont in 1760.



Treaty with Indian tribes, showing peculiar signatures and seals



To the Townships or Grants East of LAKE CHAMPLAIN are laid down augmented by the State of NEW HAMPSHIRE except those that are marked T which were granted by the State of NEW YORK on unlocated Ground where they do not interfere with the Hampshire's Grants, the Sparrows Nest, New York grants that interfere with the New Hampshire grants are marked with dotted lines and as they are mostly granted to Officers in the Regular Army except a few which have the name of Webb, Ross and some other favorites of these Rivers of Land called Moore, Dennison, Canaan and Troy. Skipped on them it was not thought worth while to note them especially as the inhabitants of the State of Vermont now hold them by the double title of honest purchase of Indians in Settling, and now lately that of Conquest.

New Hampshire and New York Grants; portion of a chorographical map engraved and printed at New Haven, Conn.; copied from Documentary History, Vol. IV, 1851

CHAPTER II

FURTHER SETTLEMENTS. CONFLICTING CLAIMS

1. SETTLEMENT OF BENNINGTON.—The township of Bennington was granted and surveyed in 1749, but the forest remained unbroken until after the conquest of Canada. Captain Samuel Robinson, returning from Lake George to his home in Massachusetts during the French and Indian war, passed through Bennington, encamping for the night



Indian Urn

there. He was so much pleased with the country that he found the owners, purchased a portion of their rights and with some friends began there, in 1761, the first permanent settlement of Western Vermont. Six families from beyond the Connecticut River, comprising twenty-two persons and traveling on horseback through leafy woods and beside full streams, reached Bennington June 18, 1761. Samuel Robinson had bought wheat at Charlemont on the Deerfield River two months before, had been to Bennington and had prepared as fully as possible for the necessities of the colony. In the autumn other families came, some of them from the farthest corner of Connecticut, making thirty or forty families in all. A mild winter followed, which was very favorable to the settlers and which they re-

garded as a divine interposition in their behalf. The settlement grew rapidly and others were made near it. In 1765 a bridle path was surveyed and opened to Danby, where a few beginnings were made beside the branches of the Otter Creek by settlers from New York. Bennington, with its one thousand inhabitants, its town organization, its mills, its militia company, its church and its schools, was very soon a center of business and of social and political influence.



Early backwoods house, before 1770

2. SETTLEMENT OF NEWBURY.—The Coos Meadows, in Newbury, Vt., and Haverhill, N. H., of the present day, had been known for a long time. Stephen Williams had spent several weeks in that neighborhood in the spring of 1704. The same spring Jacob Hicks planted corn there with the Indians but shortly after died of starvation. Captain Peter Powers of New Hampshire, just fifty years later, found the meadows cleared and covered with grass. A few families came to these meadows in 1762. They settled on opposite sides of the Connecticut River and in different towns, but constituted one neighborhood, sixty miles distant from the nearest settlement, that of Charlestown, N. H. From that place they brought provisions by boat in summer and on the ice in winter until they could raise their own supplies. The irons for the first sawmill in Newbury were brought from Concord, N. H., nearly eighty miles distant, upon a hand-sled. This was a wild country and deep in the

woods. One Sunday, Mrs. Mary Kent of Newbury remained at home alone while the rest of the family went to meeting. During the time three large bears came and looked in at the open door of her cabin, and then walked away. In 1765, three years after its first settlement, Newbury was a fully organized town and, in connection with Haverhill, had a church and a pastor. In that year there were settlements in nearly all the towns bordering the Con-



Indians and Settlers at Peace

nnecticut River on the west from Massachusetts to Newbury, and in enough of the tiers east of the Connecticut to fill the gaps in the line of the river towns. A settlement had also been made in Guildhall.

3. **TIMOTHY KNOX.**—In some of these towns the people were few. The entire population of Woodstock at this time consisted of Timothy Knox. Knox had not been requited in affection, so went to Woodstock, where he built a shack in which he slept, cooked his food, and stored his furs. For three years he was the only inhabitant of the town.

4. **NEW HAMPSHIRE GRANTS.**—In 1765 the settlements in what is now Vermont extended from the border of Massachusetts northward in two lines; on the west to the head

waters of the Otter Creek, on the east to Guildhall. Beginnings had been made in some twenty-five townships, and wherever the population was sufficient towns had been organized. Before this date one hundred fifty townships had been granted by Governor Wentworth of New Hampshire to purchasers who constituted a large and influential portion of the citizens of the New England colonies. The country in which these lands lay was then called the New Hampshire Grants.



Spinning before the fireplace, 1776

5. NEWS.—To these settlers and purchasers there came interesting news from Albany in the early summer of this year in the form of a proclamation by Lieutenant-Governor Colden of New York, reciting an order of the King of England and declaring the west bank of the Connecticut River to be the boundary between the provinces of New Hampshire and New York.

6. CHANGED JURISDICTION.—By this decision the lands granted by Governor Wentworth west of the Connecticut River were placed under the jurisdiction of New York. But not until surveyors appeared in the valley of the Battenkill and were laying out for New York grantees the fields just won from the forest and for which payment had been

made to the Governor of New Hampshire did the settlers believe that the titles to their lands would be questioned.

7. A CONVENTION.—A convention of settlers was held at Bennington in the early autumn of 1765. The convention was a New England idea. With the men of Massachusetts and Connecticut came the Yorkers from Danby, whose bridle path grew to a wide road as they approached the new center of democratic government. Samuel Robinson of Bennington was selected as an agent of the settlers to lay their case and their claims before Governor Moore, who had recently arrived in New York City.



British stamp issued in 1765 for colonists to use on all business papers

8. CLAIMS. THE NEW YORK PARTY.—The New York authorities persisted in their claims. Both parties granted that the lands in dispute originally belonged to the King of England. The New York party claimed that the grant of all lands between the Connecticut River and the Delaware Bay, made by the King to the Duke of York in 1664, included the lands west of the Connecticut which had been granted a short time before by Governor Wentworth and that it had never been set aside with respect to them. Consequently the grants made by Governor Wentworth were without authority and null and void. The New York party demanded that the settlers procure new patents and pay the customary fees, or suffer ejectment. The New York officials were autocratic. They were upholders of

royal and parliamentary authority in the colonies. They thoroughly believed in the excellence of the British form of government and of the constitution of British society, and they feared the democratic tendencies of New England. The leaders of the New England party were men of superior education and native ability, whose interests and whose beliefs were in harmony, and who were determined to maintain the right, as they understood it, at all hazards.

9. THE SETTLERS. CLAIMS.—The settlers had invested money and labor in these lands to make homes for their families, and to give up their claims would reduce many of them to poverty. They were strong men. They had grown up under the influence of the town meeting, the local church and the district school. They had been men of mark in their former homes and active in civil affairs. They had raised companies of militia and of rangers for the wars. They had out-fought the Frenchman and had outwitted the Indian. They had organized companies to settle in the new country. They were fond of argument, and the statement and defense of personal rights was for them an intellectual pastime.

They said that the grant of 1664 was too indefinite to support the claim of New York. They held that when the King called upon the people of New Hampshire to support Fort Dummer he had plainly implied that it and the territory near it belonged to New Hampshire, and that in his commission to Governor Wentworth he had implied that New Hampshire extended as far west as Massachusetts and Connecticut extended—to within twenty miles of the Hudson River. They also maintained that having bought their lands of one of the King's accredited agents they could not be required to pay again for the lands because of misunderstandings between the agents, and they furthermore declared

that in their new location they meant to stay and would never pay a second time. The issue was direct and the parties might soon have engaged in hostilities except for the larger questions raised by the colonists in regard to the stamp act and promoted by the colonial congress which was held in New York in October of that year.



Old home of Ethan Allen, court house and church, Bennington Center; only the church is now standing

The land dispute was carried to the courts of New York for decision. The claims of the settlers found no recognition there, and in the autumn of 1770 a convention of settlers held at Bennington declared, "We will resist by force the unjust claims of New York,"—and the first rebellion by any civilized people on the western hemisphere was started.

It must be noticed that the contention of the inhabitants of the New Hampshire Grants in 1770 was with the New York government exclusively, as the King more than three years before had forbidden the New York authorities to make any new grants of these lands or to molest any person in the quiet possession of his lands, provided he could produce a valid deed for the same under the seal of the province of

New Hampshire, until the receipt of further orders from the King respecting them.

10. THE GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS.—We have seen that Bennington had an organized military company previous to 1765. With this as a nucleus, a company called "The Green Mountain Boys" was formed. Elijah Dewey was captain of the Bennington company in 1772.

11. SHERIFF TEN EYCK.—July 19, 1771, Sheriff Ten Eyck of Albany County, in which Bennington and the adjacent towns were included according to the claims of New York, accompanied by a posse of four hundred armed men, citizens of the county, attempted the ejection of James Breckenridge from his farm in Bennington. The Bennington militia were found in possession of the house and were advantageously posted in the vicinity. A parley was held. The men of Bennington declared their intention to maintain



The Cave of the Green Mountain Boys
marked in 1906 by Lake Dunmore Chapter, D. A. R.,
of Brandon

their position at every cost. The sheriff's posse was unwilling to make an attack, so the sheriff withdrew his men. This was a great victory for the claimants under New Hampshire, as it showed that the official and land-jobbing classes of New York were not supported by the people. A previous attempt at serving a process had been made October 19, 1769, and peacefully resisted.

12. AT OTTER CREEK FALLS.—Two years after the affair at Bennington, one Colonel Reid, who had previously driven off New Hampshire grantees from the Otter Creek Falls at Vergennes and who had himself been driven



Indian hoe

away later by the Green Mountain Boys, returned with a party of newly arrived Scotch immigrants whom he put in possession of a gristmill, sawmill and other property, again driving away New Hampshire grantees. After two months' possession these people were visited by a force of more than one hundred armed men commanded by Ethan Allen and Seth Warner. The houses and gristmill were destroyed, the millstones were broken, and the people warned not to come again within the New Hampshire Grants. By such means the Green Mountain Boys protected their lands and nourished their valor.

13. REWARDS OFFERED.—In consequence of these and other energetic measures of the Green Mountain Boys, Governor Tryon of New York, at the suggestion of the Assembly of the province, offered a reward of fifty pounds each for the apprehension and delivery to the authorities

at Albany of Ethan Allen, Seth Warner and six other leaders. The rewards offered for Allen and Warner were



Ethan Allen Statue at the State House, Montpelier
Work of Larkin Goldsmith Mead of Brattleboro

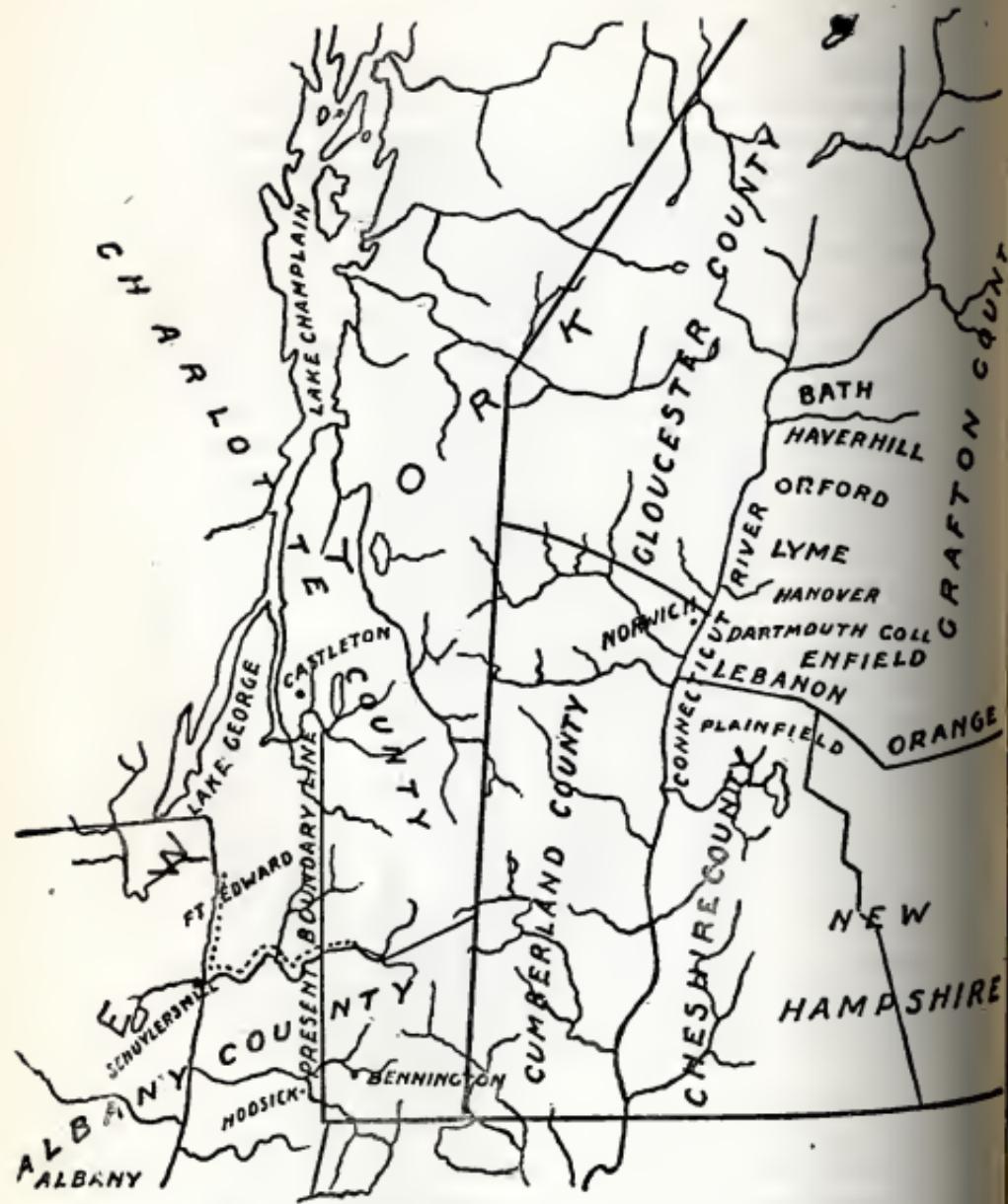
afterwards doubled by vote of the Assembly. To this the settlers in convention at Manchester replied, March 16, 1774, just a week after the offer of the reward, by a reso-

lution in which they stated, "We will stand by and defend our friends and neighbors, who are indicted, at the expense of our lives and fortunes." The leaders for whose apprehension the reward had been offered also responded by a proclamation declaring that they would "kill and destroy" any person attempting to capture them.

14. COUNTIES.—New York had at first treated the entire territory between the Connecticut River and Lake Champlain as belonging to the county of Albany. But the distance from the county seat in the absence of roads rendered the administration of justice difficult if not impossible in the farther portions of the county and led to the establishment, in 1768, of Cumberland County. This new county had an area nearly the same as that of the present Windham and Windsor counties. Chester was at first the shire town.

Two years later the county of Gloucester was formed, extending from Cumberland County to Canada and from the Connecticut River to the Green Mountains. The shire was Kingsland, now Washington, in Orange County. A log building was erected for courthouse and jail near the headwaters of two streams, one flowing west into the Winooski and the other flowing east into Waits River, each of which streams was called Jail Branch. Here, eight miles from any human habitation, courts were held until in the attempt to hold a winter term the judges and officers of the court lost their way in the woods, and all standing on their snow-shoes among the leafless trees opened and adjourned court and then retraced their steps.

After two years, Charlotte County was established. It extended in Vermont, west of the Green Mountains, from the Battenkill River in Sunderland and Arlington to Canada and included as large a territory west of Lake Champlain. The shire was at first at a hotel near Fort



Political divisions of Vermont in 1772

Edward, N. Y., but was later removed to Skeneboro, now Whitehall, N. Y.

Only a small portion of Vermont was thus left in Albany County. In 1772, Westminster was made the shire of Cumberland County, and Newbury the shire of Gloucester County.

15. ATTITUDE OF THE PEOPLE.—One purpose in the formation of these counties was to attach the inhabitants to New York by the honor of office and of participation in the local government. The plan was but partially successful. The Green Mountain Boys were dominant everywhere west of the mountains and prevented any exercise of authority derived from New York. In Gloucester County the people were few and scattered, and at this period took little interest in the controversy with New York and made no opposition to the county government. Cumberland County was more populous, and among its inhabitants were many friends of New York. But men who had been accustomed to take large share in public affairs, as was allowed by the New England town, were not easily satisfied with the county government of New York. The county officers were appointed by the Governor and council of the province, and these, in turn, appointed inferior officers and performed other duties which in New England were performed by the towns in town meeting. The officers were selected from the friends of the official and aristocratic party. As they held office by appointment they were little dependent on the people and their conduct was not always conciliatory. Party spirit ran high. The courts were distrusted. The executive officers were disliked. In 1770 the June term of the court at Chester was interrupted by a band of men who denied the right of New York to establish a county on the New Hampshire Grants.

16. MASSACRE AT WESTMINSTER.—In 1774 the colonial government of Massachusetts practically came to an end. The provincial assembly was replaced by a provincial congress. Courts were prevented from sitting. Committees of correspondence appointed by the towns had brought



Tombstone of William French at Westminster

the people to know each other and were keeping the spirit of independence at a white heat.

In September the first Continental Congress met at Philadelphia. The whole country was in a ferment. The people of Cumberland County held conventions and passed resolutions, showing that they were in full sympathy with American patriots in other colonies. These movements, added to the previous disputes, led to an earnest desire on the part of the inhabitants of the Grants for the suspension of the term of court which had been appointed to be held at Westminster on March 14, 1775. The judges were appealed to, but declined to make any promises. On the day previous to that set for the opening of the court, a large number of men provided

with staves and clubs took possession of the courthouse. The sheriff appeared with a posse of armed men and demanded admittance. This was refused except on conditions which were not acceptable to the sheriff, and he withdrew. Just before midnight he returned with his posse and again demanded admittance. As it was refused, the men in the building were fired upon; ten were wounded, two of them mortally, one of whom, William French, died in a few hours. The wounded and some others were made prisoners and were lodged in the jail, and the victorious party spent the rest of the night in carousal. In the morning armed men came in from the surrounding country and before noon the prisoners of the night before had been released and such judges and officers of the court as could be found had been committed to the jail. Within two days five hundred armed men had reached Westminster. Among them were forty Green Mountain Boys, led by Captain Robert Cochran of Rupert, and many men from New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

This uprising of the people of Cumberland County was an expression of the disapproval of the majority of the inhabitants to the measures imposed not only by the mother country but also by the provincial government of New York.

This event was quickly followed by Lexington and Ticonderoga and Bunker Hill. British rule in America had ceased. The Revolutionary War had begun, and for a time all attention was drawn to that conflict.





Middlebury High School
Addison County



Bennington High School Building
Bennington County



Lyndon Institute, Caledonia County



Arlington High School, Bennington County



Canal Street School Building, Brattleboro, Vt.
Windham County



Chester High School Building
Windsor County

CHAPTER III

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

TICONDEROGA—Late in February, 1775, John Brown, Esq., of Pittsfield, Mass., called at Bennington on his way to Canada to secure the friendship of the Canadians and Indians in the approaching conflict between the American colonies and England. He had been selected for this service by the Boston committee of correspondence and at the sugges-



Development of the American flag

tion of the Massachusetts Congress. Peleg Sunderland, a leader of the Green Mountain Boys, for whose delivery at Albany Governor Tryon had offered a reward the year before, was his guide. Near the end of March, Brown wrote from Montreal to the committee in Boston, "The fort at Ticonderoga must be secured as soon as possible should hostilities be committed by the King's troops. The people on the New Hampshire Grants have engaged to do this business." Soon after the battle of Lexington, several gentlemen of Hartford, Conn., raised a sum of money to pay the expenses of an expedition against Ticonderoga and sent it forward by messengers, one of whom was Captain Edward Mott. Mott gathered a few recruits in Connecticut, a few more in Massachusetts, and reached Bennington

with about fifty men. Affairs were in such a state of readiness there that in three days, Sunday evening, May 7, 1775, Captain Mott had reached Castleton with one hundred and seventy men, including Colonel Ethan Allen, Captain Samuel Herrick and Captain Seth Warner, three of the eight persons for whose capture Governor Tryon had offered a reward. Here it was arranged that Captain Herrick, with thirty men, should capture Skenesboro, now Whitehall, N. Y., and any boats there, and send the boats down the lake to Shoreham, Vt.; that Captain Douglass



Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y. (From old picture published in 1855)

should go at once to secure other boats; that Colonel Allen should command the main force that was to go against Ticonderoga. So much had been agreed on. Captains Herrick and Douglass had started for their destinations and Colonel Allen had started for Shoreham to meet some men who would be waiting there, when on the evening of May 8, 1775, Benedict Arnold, with a servant and in new uniform and epaulets, arrived at Castleton with a commission from the Massachusetts Committee of Safety authorizing him to enlist men for the capture of Ticonderoga, and demanded that the command of the expedition be given to him. The men utterly refused to accept him as a commander. They had not enlisted under him, neither would they recognize

his commission. They had enlisted on the express condition that they should be led by their own officers.

Before leaving Castleton, Colonel Allen had sent a messenger, whether Major Gershom Beach or Major Samuel Beach is now uncertain, to summon men. The messenger went through Rutland, Pittsford, Brandon, Middlebury and Whiting, to the lake side in the southerly part of Shoreham, making a circuit of sixty miles in twenty-four hours. To the same place in Shoreham the little army marched, May 9, 1775, going north from Castleton until they reached the military road that John Stark opened sixteen years before. Boats were collected during the night and, before the dawn of May 10, two hundred and seventy men were waiting to cross the lake. On account of the lack of sufficient boats only a portion of this number of men could be rowed over at a time. Allen and eighty-two others were the first to cross. When these reached the west shore the morning had begun to dawn, and to wait for the arrival of the remainder of the force was not safe. The fort must be taken at once. Allen explained the danger of the undertaking and called upon all who were willing to follow him to poise their firelocks. Every firelock was poised and the march began. They were guided by a boy named Beeman through a covered way to a gate where the sentinel was surprised and overpowered. The Green Mountain Boys rushed through the gate, formed on the parade ground and roused the garrison with their huzzas. Allen was shown to the lodging of Captain Delaplace, the commander, of whom he demanded instant surrender of the fortress, "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." The fort was surrendered with its garrison and stores. So, before the members of the second Continental Congress had breakfasted on the first day of their session, the key to Lake Champlain and the guns at whose bidding General Howe was to evacuate Boston the next spring had been captured in its name by a

band of backwoodsmen under the command of New York outlaws. The next day Crown Point was captured by a force under Captain Seth Warner.

2. AMERICANS POSSESS LAKE CHAMPLAIN.—The Green Mountain Boys would not have Colonel Arnold for their commander, but he accompanied them and entered the fort at Allen's side. A few days later Allen and Arnold formed a plan for the capture of a British vessel at St. Johns. They had gained possession of a schooner and several bateaux and with these and such a force as they could carry the expedition was made. Allen commanded the bateaux; Arnold, the schooner. A favoring wind enabled Arnold to outsail Allen. Arnold captured the vessel, and, returning by the help of a changed wind, met Allen, who insisted on attempting to take St. Johns. The force proved to be insufficient, and the whole party returned to Ticonderoga. By the capture of this vessel the Americans had obtained control of the whole lake.

3. WARNER'S FIRST REGIMENT.—As soon as practical after their capture a force was sent from Connecticut to occupy the forts at Ticonderoga and Crown Point, N. Y., and the Green Mountain Boys were discharged. Allen and others then sought service for the colonies under the authority of New York, but as no reply was received Allen and Warner went to Philadelphia, Pa., and laid their case before the Continental Congress. The Congress voted to pay the Green Mountain Boys for their service at Ticonderoga and recommended the colony of New York to authorize the formation of a regiment on the New Hampshire Grants under officers of their own choice. With this recommendation and a letter from the president of Congress, Allen and Warner went to New York, the residence of their most virulent enemies, and appeared before the provincial congress then in session there, asking leave to form a regiment

according to the advice of the Continental Congress. The regiment was at length formed and Seth Warner was chosen commander.



Soldiers' Monument at Manchester
Dedicated July 4, 1905, "to the soldiers of all the wars"

4. INVASION OF CANADA.—In the early autumn of 1775 an army was sent into Canada under the immediate command of General Montgomery, of which Warner's regiment was made a part. While the main army was besieging St. Johns, Colonel Ethan Allen and Major John Brown, who had been to Canada the spring before, with Peleg Sunderland for a guide, were sent, each with a small force, to arouse the Canadians for the American cause. When both were in the vicinity of Montreal, which was but slightly protected, they formed a plan for its capture. They were to cross to the island in the night of September 4, 1775, and

to attack the town from opposite sides at dawn. Allen crossed over at the time appointed, but Brown did not appear. Allen, on account of his small force and lack of timely cooperation on the part of Brown, was taken prisoner after a severe conflict and was later sent to England. Afterwards he was returned to New York, and was exchanged in May, 1778.

Warner's regiment rendered good service near Montreal and at the mouth of the Richelieu River during the siege of St. Johns. After the capture of Montreal by General Montgomery it was honorably discharged. Having secured Montreal, Montgomery proceeded to Quebec, where he joined Colonel Arnold who with great difficulty had marched through the wilderness of Maine. An attempt to take Quebec by storm on the night of December 31, 1775, resulted in a disastrous defeat for the Americans, the loss of General Montgomery, killed, and of Colonel Arnold, wounded. The command of the defeated army devolved upon General Wooster of Connecticut, who by personal letter asked Warner to raise a Green Mountain Corps and come to his assistance. Warner and his friends responded promptly and were of great service, especially in protecting the rear of the retreating army, which reached Ticonderoga in June. Again Warner and his men were discharged.

5. SPECIAL COMMISSION TO CANADA.—The Continental Congress being informed that the Canadians had become somewhat alienated from the British cause sent a commission consisting of Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Chase and Charles Carroll to Canada to sense the sympathies of the Canadians. On the night of April 24, 1776, these commissioners stayed at the house of Peter Ferris in Panton, Vermont, and then continued northward. On discovering that an attempt at friendly negotiations would not result satisfactorily, the commissioners returned.

6. A CONTINENTAL REGIMENT.—July 5, 1776, the day after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, Congress resolved to organize under its own authority a regiment of regular troops under officers who had served in Canada. Warner was made commander of the regiment and the other officers were mostly men of the New Hampshire Grants who had previously served with him. The regiment was continued with Warner in command until 1781.

7. ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN, 1776.—For several months in 1776, there was a navy yard at each end of Lake Champlain. The British under General Carleton at St. Johns were making every effort to build and equip a fleet with which to control the lake, and the Americans under General Arnold at Skenesboro were doing likewise. Arnold moved towards his enemy first, but the British fleet was the stronger. In a severe battle, fought October 11, 1776, between Valcour Island and the New York shore, Arnold's fleet was severely crippled and during the night he sailed away to the south without attracting the enemy's attention. Pursuit was begun as soon as Arnold's escape was known by the enemy. Soon the British thought they sighted his vessel through the dawning light and their two largest ships poured broadsides into the object until the increasing light showed them that it was a rock, since known as Carleton's prize. Meanwhile Arnold was moving south as fast as he could. The British overtook the American vessels and Arnold fought with a part of his ships while the rest were making their way toward Ticonderoga. At last finding himself quite overpowered he ran his ships aground near the mouth of Otter Creek, set them on fire and escaped with his men to the shore. General Carleton then took possession of Crown Point. He then threatened Ticonderoga, and General Gates, the commander, called on the militia for assistance. The New Hampshire Grants furnished two regiments, which

a few weeks later and after General Carleton had retired to Canada, were dismissed with honor by General Gates.

8. CAMPAIGN OF 1777.—In 1775 the Americans had driven the British from Lake Champlain, captured Montreal and besieged Quebec. The next year the Americans were driven from Canada and up the lake to Ticonderoga. For the campaign of 1777, the British had planned the recovery of the Champlain-Hudson valley and the establishment of a line of posts from the St. Lawrence River to New York Bay, by which co-operation between the New England colonies and those beyond the Hudson River would be prevented. To this end an army of more than seven thousand veteran troops, the best that Europe could furnish, with Indians, Canadians and Tories enough to make the number ten thousand, under the command of General Burgoyne was to move up the lake from Canada, and a sufficient force was to move from New York up the Hudson River to meet the army of Burgoyne. The British army encountered no opposition until it reached Ticonderoga, where the fortifications were extensive. In addition to the original fort another was constructed on Mount Independence in the town of Orwell, Vt., and communication between them was maintained by means of a floating bridge. Both were within cannon shot of the top of Mount Defiance, which rises above them toward the west. These works were occupied by an inadequate force under General St. Clair. The British landed on both sides of Lake Champlain and, on the west, gained possession of the road to Lake George. Still General St. Clair thought he could defend himself against their assault. On July 5, just a year and a day after the Declaration of Independence, he saw the enemy in possession of Mount Defiance. They were constructing a battery. St. Clair's immediate decision was to retreat, and in this his chief officers concurred. Soon after midnight the occupants

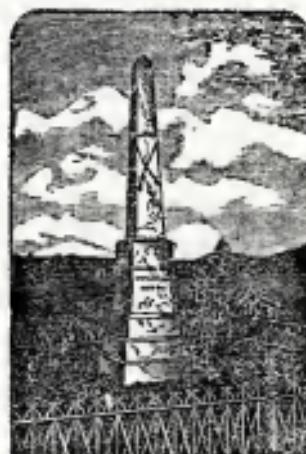
of Fort Ticonderoga crossed the bridge to Mount Independence, and before daylight the march from Mount Independence had begun by way of Hubbardton and Castleton toward Skenesboro, N. Y.



Hubbardton battleground; copied from plan made for British report of battle. A. Road to Castleton. B. British troops. O. American troops. F. British troops. American loss, 324; British loss, 183. Date, July 7, 1777.
(From an old plate)

9. BATTLE OF HUBBARDTON.—Colonel Warner had arrived the day before the evacuation with some nine hundred men, mostly Green Mountain Boys, and with Colonel Francis of Massachusetts and Colonel Hale of New Hampshire was placed in the rear of the retreating army. General St. Clair with the main army reached Castleton on the evening of July 6. Colonels Warner, Francis and Hale encamped the same night on a ridge in the easterly part of Hubbardton, and early the next morning were attacked by a superior force under General Fraser. Colonel Hale withdrew with his regiment, and Colonels Warner and Francis sustained the attack. For three hours the battle raged. Both sides fought obstinately, and the advantage was with the Americans until the British received a large reinforce-

ment of German troops who came singing their battle hymns louder than the sound of the musketry. Colonel Francis had been killed and Colonel Warner directed his soldiers to look out for themselves and to meet him at Manchester. The loss was heavy on both sides, that of the Americans in killed, wounded and prisoners amounting to more than three hundred. A monument has been erected on the spot where Colonel Francis fell.



Hubbardton Battle Monument

Colonel Hale and a portion of his regiment were overtaken and made prisoners during the day and the arms of the prisoners were stacked in the woods for want of transportation.

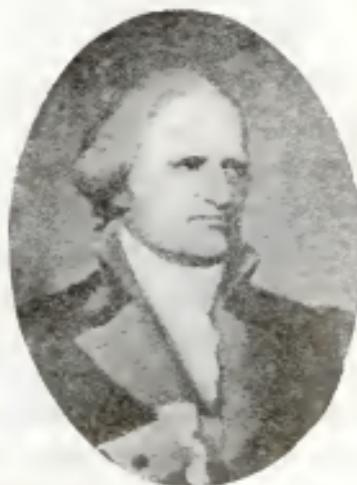
10. FIRST AMERICAN FLAG.—John Adams introduced in the Continental Congress a resolution for an American flag which should consist of thirteen stars and thirteen stripes. This resolution was adopted June 14, 1777, only twenty-two days before the Battle of Hubbardton. On learning of the resolution some of the American officers at Fort Ticonderoga made out of portions of their clothing a flag in accordance with the specifications of Congress. This flag was carried at the Battle of Hubbardton, which was the first appearance of the American flag.

Four weeks later the national emblem, constructed of proper material and fittingly made, was flown from one of the bastions of Fort Stanwix at Oneida on the Mohawk.

11. ST. CLAIR AND WARNER.—The enemy reached Skenesboro before General St. Clair reached Castleton, and, in consequence, the latter marched the remnant of his army by way of Rutland, Dorset and Arlington to Fort Edward, N. Y. Colonel Warner collected his forces at Manchester.

12. AT THE HEAD OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN.—General Burgoyne reached the head of Lake Champlain in triumph. A renowned fortress had been taken, the army that was to defend it had been scattered, its stores had been captured. The army in front was believed to be weak both in numbers and in fighting capacity. But miles of swampy woodland along Wood Creek and beyond it were to be passed; and to the natural difficulties of the country the Americans were adding others every hour by breaking down bridges and felling trees so as to render both the roads and the creek impassable until they had been cleared with great labor. Provisions for the army were disappearing. Means of transportation were scanty. Fresh supplies must be brought from Quebec or procured from the enemy. Large stores were reported at Bennington. Burgoyne's army needed the stores, and the loss of them would cripple the Americans. Moreover, Bennington was in New England, that hotbed of rebellion towards which Burgoyne and his King cherished a peculiar hatred. So Colonel Baum was sent towards Bennington with a thousand men—Germans, Tories and Indians, and Colonel Breyman was posted within supporting distance with nearly as large a force. Colonel Baum was directed, after the capture of Bennington, to send an expedition to the Connecticut River and to search the country on both sides of the mountains.

13. THE NEW ENGLANDERS. STARK.—The New Englanders were not idle. Warner had sent to all parts of Vermont for recruits. His efforts were aided by the Vermont Council of Safety and by members of the constitutional convention which was sitting at Windsor when Burgoyne reached Ticonderoga, which immediately completed its work and adjourned on learning of the surrender of Ticonderoga by the American troops. Application for help was made to New



General John Stark

Hampshire. Its legislature responded promptly. It appointed John Stark as a Brigadier General and provided for calling out and equipping the militia. Stark had gained credit as a leader of rangers during the second French and Indian War, and had fought with distinction at Bunker Hill and in New Jersey. In his own New Hampshire, Stark was a name to conjure with. At his call the farmers, more in number than were asked for, came with guns and powder horns to his headquarters at Charlestown by the Connecticut River.

14. BATTLE OF BENNINGTON.—July 30, 1777, Stark had already sent two detachments of his brigade to Manchester. Thursday, August 7, he descended the mountain from Peru to Manchester; August 9, he reached Bennington with his New Hampshire troops, with Colonel Warner and a portion of the Vermont militia. Here he organized and



Six Survivors of the Battle of Bennington in 1848
(From a photograph taken at Bennington)

drilled his men while his scouts scoured the country for information. August 13, news was brought of Indians plundering in Cambridge, N. Y., and a force of two hundred men was sent to check them. They were found to be the advance guard of a larger force, and the next day Stark went forward to meet them. When Colonel Baum found himself in the presence of a force nearly as large as his own, he halted in an advantageous position, began to construct intrenchments and sent to Colonel Breyman for reinforcements. Stark sent for Warner's regiment, which had been left at Manchester under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Safford and whose equipment had been completed

by the recovery of the arms which Colonel Hale's men had left in the woods near Hubbardton five weeks before. The next day was very rainy and little was undertaken. The British strengthened their works. Stark learned the position of the British through his scouts and worried them by his skirmishers. Warner's men marched a part of the way from Manchester



Catamount Tavern Memorial, Bennington

to Bennington. A body of volunteers from Western Massachusetts came in through the rain. Those from Pittsfield were led by their pastor, Rev. Thomas Allen, who wore his hair long and banded. Mr. Allen said to General Stark, "We, the people of Berkshire, have been frequently called upon to fight but have never been led against the enemy. We have now resolved, if you will not let us fight, never to turn out again."

Saturday morning, August 16, 1777, the sky was clearing and preparations were made to attack the British in their intrenchments. The Americans had about sixteen hundred men, half of whom were furnished by New Hampshire. The Vermont troops consisted of Warner and his regiment,

a corps of rangers under Colonel Herrick, a small body of militia from the southeastern part of the State under Colonel Williams of Wilmington, and the militia of Bennington and vicinity. The remainder of the force was from Massachusetts. Three hundred men were sent to attack the rear of the enemy's right, as many more to attack the rear of his left, as many more to attack the extreme right, and Stark and Warner with another force advanced to attack the front. The battle began at three o'clock in the after-



Bennington battle ground, from a map drawn for Burgoyne's Statement of the Expedition. The "American Volunteers" were the Tories, the "enemy" the forces of General Stark

noon and continued two hours. Stark reported: "It was the hottest I ever saw." The victory of Stark and his militia was complete. Nearly all of the enemy that were not killed were taken prisoners and their arms and supplies were captured.

The prisoners had scarcely been secured and sent away when Colonel Breyman's approach became known and the scattered victors were collected to oppose him. Warner's regiment arrived at the beginning of the second battle, which lasted until sundown, when the British retreated and were pursued until dark.

Four brass cannon, one thousand muskets and seven hundred and fifty prisoners were part of the trophies of that

day. The American loss in killed was about thirty; that of the British was over two hundred.

This was called the battle of Bennington because that was the headquarters of the American army and because the supplies sought by the British were stored there. The battlefield was in Hoosick, N. Y., quite near the State line. The battle was important as the first of a series that led to the surrender of Burgoyne's army. It was the turning point of the Revolutionary War, as it led to the recognition of the independence of the United States by France and other European countries and to a treaty with France, on account of which she assisted the new nation with money, fleets and armies. The victory of the Americans at Saratoga, N. Y.,



Burgoyne's kettle, captured October, 1777; now hanging in Bennington monument at entrance

has been reckoned among the great battles of the world. But the victory at Bennington was a necessary condition to it.

A monument in commemoration of the Battle of Bennington has been erected at Bennington Center, near where the Vermont Council of Safety held its sessions for several years, and on ground about three hundred feet above the bed of the Walloomsac River. Half a mile distant toward the south is Mount Anthony, more than two thousand five hundred feet in height. The monument is thirty-seven feet six inches square at the base and three hundred one feet ten and a half inches high. Two hundred and twenty-five feet above the base are large openings on each side, with supporting pillars and protecting railings, and within is a floor that covers the entire area. Here is the main outlook, but both above and below are other outlooks. The funds for the erection of the monument were furnished in part by private subscription, but chiefly by the States of Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and by the Federal Government. The corner stone of the monument was laid August 16, 1887.

15. OTHER MILITARY OPERATIONS.—Other military operations in Vermont during the Revolutionary War were chiefly of local importance. In 1776, General Jacob Bailey of Newbury was directed to cut a road from Newbury to Canada, but after he had reached a point a few miles beyond Peacham the work ceased on account of the retreat of the Americans from Canada. Three years afterward the road was continued by General Hazen some fifty miles farther, ending in Westfield, near Hazen Notch, a pass through the Green Mountains. This road was afterwards of great use to the settlers of the towns through which it passed.

A fort was maintained at Newbury during the war. For portions of the same period forts were kept up at

Peacham, Corinth, Bethel and Barnard. These mark very nearly the northern limit of settlements east of the Green Mountains during the war. West of the mountains there were forts at Pittsford, Rutland and Castleton. Few settlers remained north of these forts after the retreat from Ticonderoga in 1777.



Unveiling of granite tablet on site of old Fort Rutland in 1901;
fort built in 1776

16. THE CHURCHILLS.—The Revolutionary War brought great hardships to many Vermont people. On the morning of the battle of Hubbardton, Colonel Warner sent men to tell Samuel Churchill, who lived near Warner's camp, of his danger, and to assist him to escape with his family. The escape was prevented by the early beginning of the battle. After the battle the houses and farms of the settlement were plundered and all the men that could be

found were taken prisoners. Mrs. Churchill, with three other women and four children, one a lame boy thirteen years old and one an infant, were left. There were no provisions remaining in Hubbardton. The inhabitants must go or starve. Toward Castleton were the British and Indians. The women feared to go that way; so, with two horses and what baggage was left them, they traveled east to Pittsford and then took the military road across the mountains to Charlestown, N. H., thence they went down the Connecticut River and at length crossed the Green



A messenger, coming to warn
settlers of Indian raid,
faints at gate of town

Mountains again to their old home, Sheffield, in the northwest corner of Massachusetts. It was a weary journey of three weeks.

Mr. Churchill and a neighbor, Uriah Hickok, had been made prisoners and taken to Fort Ticonderoga. In a few weeks they escaped and returned to Hubbardton, where they found only deserted homes and the rotting carcasses of slaughtered beasts and slain men. They went on to Castleton, where Mr. Hickok found his wife and children. But as Mr. Churchill could obtain no information concerning his family he went on to Sheffield. His family had arrived before him. After the surrender of Burgoyne he

and his family returned to Castleton, and the next spring they returned to Hubbardton where they began their home-life again.

17. ROYALTON BURNED.—In 1780 a party of Indians, with a few Tories commanded by a sergeant of the British army, came up Lake Champlain and the Winooski River for the purpose of attacking Newbury. On hearing that Newbury was well prepared for defense, they changed their



Old Barn Left Standing after Burning of Royalton

course for Royalton, a flourishing settlement on the White River, and went through Barre and Chelsea to Tunbridge on the first branch of the White River, where they lay in camp for a day. In the gray of the morning of Monday, October 16, they began in the south part of Tunbridge, near Royalton, their work of taking prisoners and of plundering and destroying property. At the mouth of this branch of White River, they formed several parties so as to reach all parts of the Royalton settlement as quickly as possible. By two o'clock in the afternoon they had killed two men, taken

twenty-six prisoners, burned twenty-one houses and twenty barns with their contents and killed all the cattle, sheep and swine they could find. They captured and took with them about thirty horses. Returning to their previous encampment, they crossed the hills to the second branch of the White River, where, being overtaken in the night by a body of militia, they killed two prisoners and sent back a third with the word that they would kill all the rest if they were molested. No attack was made. The next day a deep snow covered the smoking ruins and desolated fields of Royalton. It was a sad beginning of winter for the women and children of that settlement—the men taken prisoners or killed, their houses and provisions burned, their horses driven away.

The Indians had been aroused by the firing of a few guns on the approach of the whites and moved off in the early morning through Randolph, where they captured Zadock Steele, who wrote a narrative of his captivity. That day they crossed the ridge to the Dog River in Northfield, and from there went down the Winooski River and Lake Champlain to Canada. The prisoners, after living with the Indians for a while, were sold to the English at eight dollars a head. Within a year they were exchanged, except two, one of whom escaped later but the other died in captivity.





Randolph High and Graded School Building
Orange County



Village High and Graded School Building, Chelsea
Orange County



Newport Academy and Graded School Building
Orleans County



Rutland High School Building
Rutland County



Woodstock Public School Building
Windsor County



Hartford High School Building, White River Junction
Windsor County

CHAPTER IV

THE BUILDING OF THE STATE

TOWN GOVERNMENTS.—UNION.—The early settlements in Vermont were mostly on lands granted by the Governor of the province of New Hampshire. By these grants the inhabitants of the several townships were authorized to organize town governments, and such governments were organized as soon as the settlers became sufficiently numerous. The powers of the town were derived from and regulated by the province. One of the early acts of the town of Bennington was a vote "to send a petition to the General Court of New Hampshire to raise a tax on all the lands in Bennington, resident and non-resident, to build a meetinghouse and schoolhouse and mills, and for highways and bridges." July 20, 1764, the west bank of the Connecticut River was declared by the King to be the boundary between New Hampshire and New York. New Hampshire held in abeyance her claim of jurisdiction. New York claimed jurisdiction, and claimed further that her jurisdiction was prior to that of New Hampshire, that any grants made by New Hampshire of lands west of the Connecticut River were unlawful and without effect, and that any persons who held such lands under New Hampshire grants must give up the lands or purchase them again of New York. The settlers denied the claim of New York upon lands already granted by New Hampshire. As the dispute went on they gradually rejected the claim of New York to jurisdiction, and so each town became an independent government. But the people of the several towns had common interests and were exposed to common dangers. Within eight months from the promulgation of the King's order fixing the boundary, the settlers of southwestern Vermont had held a convention at Bennington and had chosen

an agent to act for them. The need of united action did not become less and the towns began to appoint committees of safety who should correspond with committees of other towns and with them recommend measures for the public good. These committees became accustomed to meet in convention and their resolves grew to have the effect of laws and to be extended to all matters civil and military. A few of these conventions deserve notice.

<i>N</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>57</i>
<i>John Butterworth</i>	<i>Thos Wellington Esq.</i>	<i>William Stevens</i>	<i>Benjamin Bradner</i>	<i>Jacob Cooper</i>	<i>William Williams Jun.</i>	<i>John Pennington Jr. Esq.</i>	<i>Ben W.</i>
<i>2</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>58</i>
<i>Thomas Williams</i>	<i>Simon Sharpe's</i>	<i>Solomon Williams Jun.</i>	<i>Sam'l Stanfest</i>	<i>Samuel Shaffer Esq.</i>	<i>Mugha Morrison</i>	<i>William Knes</i>	<i>John Legender</i>
<i>and</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>59</i>
<i>Elijah Williams, jun.</i>	<i>Thomas Cheliers</i>	<i>George Weston</i>	<i>John Perkins</i>	<i>Fortunatus Hunt</i>	<i>Joseph St. Oise</i>	<i>David Piley</i>	<i>Sam'l Taylor</i>
<i>4</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>60</i>
<i>Charles Doolittle</i>	<i>Jessiah Williams</i>	<i>Ephraim Williams jun.</i>	<i>Ministers Lott</i>	<i>Samuel Johnson</i>	<i>E. Johnson</i>	<i>John Wentworth</i>	<i>John Downing Esq.</i>
<i>5</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>61</i>
<i>Aron Wore</i>	<i>Thomas George</i>	<i>William Williams</i>	<i>John Williams</i>	<i>Israel Williams</i>	<i>Rufus Remond</i>	<i>John Collier</i>	<i>Foster Wentworth</i>
<i>6</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>62</i>
<i>Joseph Patterson</i>	<i>John M' Morris</i>	<i>B. W.</i>	<i>Thomas Rich</i>	<i>Joseph Simpkin Esq.</i>	<i>Math'l Starkland</i>	<i>School Lott</i>	<i>Thomas Williams</i>
<i>7</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>63</i>
<i>Edward Langstaff</i>	<i>Peter Diamond</i>	<i>Josiah Williams</i>	<i>John Channing</i>	<i>Thos Cole Esq.</i>	<i>Samuel Kingstan</i>	<i>Theodore Atherton Esq.</i>	<i>John Cage Esq.</i>
<i>8</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>64</i>
<i>Samuel Smith Esq.</i>	<i>John Hermon</i>	<i>Clement March Esq.</i>	<i>Rich'd Jenness Esq.</i>	<i>Markel Cooley</i>	<i>Josiah Reed</i>	<i>Simon Dimon</i>	<i>Rich'd Wilder</i>

Plan of township of Bennington, granted January 3, 1749, by Governor Benning Wentworth of New Hampshire Province to Colonel William Williams and others
(Copied from State papers)

It was plotted by a surveyor and chain men, upon oath unto each proprietor or grantee in equal shares, be their lots better or worse (except the four lots next to the town plot or site, which are 16 acres less measure than the other lots), as they were drawn by the agents for the proprietors, in Portsmouth, January 10, 1749, and were entered by the secretary of said Province upon this plan, each man taking his chance whose name stands in the schedule annexed to the grant of said township."

2. CONVENTION AT MANCHESTER, APRIL, 1774.—At a convention held in Manchester in April, 1774, among the proceedings was a resolve "forbidding any person to act as an officer under a commission from the New York government."

3. DORSET, JULY 24, 1776.—A warrant had been issued by a committee appointed for the purpose by a previous convention at Dorset, January 16, in which the inhabitants of the New Hampshire Grants on the west side of the Green Mountains were warned and those on the east side were desired to meet by their delegates in convention at Dorset, July 24. Thirty-two towns were represented in this convention by forty-nine delegates. One of the towns represented was Townshend, which is east of the mountains. Two acts of that convention should be noted:

"*Resolved*, That application be made to the inhabitants of said grants to form the same into a separate District.

"*Voted*, To choose a committee to treat with the inhabitants of the New Hampshire Grants on the east side the range of Green Mountains, relative to their associating with this body."

This convention adjourned to meet at Dorset the 25th day of the following September.

4. DORSET, SEPTEMBER 25, 1776.—The adjourned meeting was attended by fifty-eight representatives from thirty-three towns. Eight of the towns were east of the mountains. At this meeting the convention

"*Voted*, To take the following vote, passed July 24th, 1776, into consideration (*viz.*), 'Proceeded to the consideration of the fifth article of the Warrant, and voted that suitable application be made to form that District of Land, commonly called and known by the name of the New Hampshire Grants, into a separate District;' passed in the affirmative—not one dissenting vote."

The people of Vermont joined very heartily in the effort to make the American colonies independent of Great Britain, but there was an opposing minority called Tories. How this convention regarded Tories may be learned from the following:

"Voted, That a sufficient gaol be built on the west side of the range of Green Mountains at some place that shall be hereafter agreed on for securing Tories."

"Voted, That, as it appears that the town of Arlington are principally Tories, yet the Friends of Liberty are ordered to warn a meeting and choose a Committee of Safety and Conduct as other towns; if they meet with opposition to make application to the Committees of Safety of other towns for assistance."

The convention adjourned to meet at Westminster on the 30th of the following October.



Westminster, chartered by New Hampshire, November 11, 1752
(Copied from town charter records)

5. WESTMINSTER, OCTOBER 30, 1776.—At this time there was excitement throughout the New Hampshire Grants. The British had advanced from Canada. The American flotilla on Lake Champlain had been destroyed, and General Carleton, who commanded the British, had

established headquarters at Crown Point. The New England militia were gathering for the protection of Fort Ticonderoga, upon which an attack was anticipated. The militia of the New Hampshire Grants responded promptly to the call of General Gates for assistance, and when they were dismissed, November 9, 1776, they received the thanks of the General for their spirit and alertness.

One consequence of these movements was that the convention at Westminster was but thinly attended. It consisted of seventeen delegates from fifteen towns, nine of which were east of the mountains. After a session of three days the convention adjourned to meet at Westminster on January 15, 1777.



Colonists grinding corn (From an old plate)

6. WESTMINSTER, JANUARY 15, 1777.—This convention met according to the previous adjournment. It consisted of twenty-two delegates from sixteen towns, ten of which were east of the mountains. Three other towns reported by letter that their people voted in favor of a new State. Three votes of this convention claim attention. They are as follows:

"Voted, That the district of land commonly called and known by the name of the New Hampshire Grants, be a new and separate State and for the future to conduct themselves as such."

"Voted, That the declaration of New Connecticut be inserted in the News Papers."

"Voted, That Captain Heman Allen, Colonel Thomas Chandler and Nathan Clark, Esq., be a committee to prepare the Declaration for the press as soon as may be."

This committee performed its duty and, as a result of its labors, the following Declaration appeared in the Connecticut Courant of March 17, 1777:

VERMONT'S DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

"In convention of the representatives from the several counties and towns of the New Hampshire Grants, holden at Westminster, January 15, 1777, by adjournment.

"Whereas, The Honorable the Continental Congress did, on the 4th day of July last, declare the United Colonies in America to be free and independent of the crown of Great Britain; which declaration we most cordially acquiesce in: And whereas by the said declaration the arbitrary acts of the crown are null and void, in America, consequently the jurisdiction by said crown granted to New York government over the people of the New Hampshire Grants is totally dissolved:

"We, Therefore, The inhabitants, on said tract of land, are at present without law or government, and may be truly said to be in a state of nature; consequently a right remains to the people of said grants to form a government best suited to secure their property, well-being and happiness. We, the delegates from the several counties and towns on said tract of land, bounded as follows: South on the North line of Massachusetts Bay; East on Connecticut River; North on Canada line; West as far as the New Hampshire Grants extends:

"After several adjournments for the purpose of forming ourselves into a distinct separate State, being assembled at

Westminster, do make and publish the following Declaration, viz.:

“ ‘That we will, at all times hereafter, consider ourselves as a free and independent State, capable of regulating our internal police, in all and every respect whatsoever, and that the people on said grants have the sole and exclusive and inherent right of ruling and governing themselves in such manner and form as in their own wisdom they shall think proper, not inconsistent or repugnant to any resolve of the Honorable Continental Congress.

“ ‘Furthermore, We declare by all the ties which are held sacred among men, that we will firmly stand by and support one another in this our declaration of a State, and in endeavoring as much as in us lies, to suppress all unlawful routs and disturbances whatever. Also we will endeavor to secure to every individual his life, peace and property against all unlawful invaders of the same.

“ ‘Lastly, We hereby declare, that we are at all times ready in conjunction with our brethren in the United States of America, to do our full proportion in maintaining and supporting the just war against the tyrannical invasions of the ministerial fleets and armies, as well as any other foreign enemies, sent with express purpose to murder our fellow brethren, and with fire and sword to ravage our defenseless country.

“ ‘The said State hereafter to be called by the name of New Connecticut.’ ” (In the original report were the words, “alias Vermont.”)

The convention adjourned to meet at Windsor the fourth day of the following June.

7. WINDSOR, JUNE 4, 1777.—The Windsor meeting was the largest held. It consisted of seventy-two delegates representing forty-eight towns, of which twenty-one were west of the mountains and the remainder east. Two towns,

one from each side of the mountains, by letter reported acquiescence in the formation of a new State. The convention at this meeting re-affirmed the declaration made in January, changed the name of the new State to Vermont (in old French, "*Verd Mont*," Green Mountains), and added a series of reasons for the separation from New York.

It recommended to the freeholders and inhabitants of each town in the State to choose delegates to a general convention to be held at Windsor on the second day of July for the purpose of adopting a constitution for the new State, to choose a Committee of Safety and to elect delegates to the General Congress. It also appointed a Day of Fasting and Prayer and appointed a committee to go to Ticonderoga and consult with regard to the defense of the frontier. This was the last meeting of the Convention that declared the independence of Vermont.



Windsor, chartered July 6, 1761
(Copied from charter records)

8. CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, FIRST MEETING.—A convention of delegates from various towns met at Windsor, July 2, 1777, to form a constitution for the new State. The constitution of Pennsylvania, then recently amended, was presented to the convention as a model and was adopted with a few changes, some of which were important. Pro-

vision was made for an election of State officers and of members of a general assembly to be held in the December following, and for the legislature to meet a month later. A committee of safety was chosen to conduct affairs until the new government should be organized.



Old Constitution House, Windsor, 1777
State Government organized here, March, 1778

9. CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, SECOND MEETING.

—The summer and autumn of 1777 were even more troubled than were those of 1776. While the previous convention was sitting at Windsor the evacuation of Ticonderoga and the battle of Hubbardton had occurred. The battles of Bennington and Saratoga followed. The people of Vermont bore their full share, both of toil and of suffering, in these events, and in consequence the new constitution was not published and distributed in season for an election in December. Accordingly, the Council of Safety reconvened the constitutional convention at Windsor, December 24, and the constitution was amended so as to provide for an election on the third day of March and for the meeting of the legislature on Tuesday, March 12, 1778, at Windsor.

10. THE NEW GOVERNMENT ORGANIZED.—The election was held and the legislature met according to the provision made therefor. The new State was organized with Thomas Chittenden as Governor and with an able legislature and council. The State was not formed in a time of peace nor with the acquiescence of all men. There had been enemies without and foes within, and so it continued for several years more. Truly the ship was built in a tempestuous season and was launched on a stormy sea.



Black River Academy, Ludlow
Windsor County



Proctor High School Building
Rutland County



Fair Haven High and Graded School Building
Rutland County



Northfield High and Graded School
Washington County



Peoples Academy and Graded School Building, Morrisville
Lamoille County



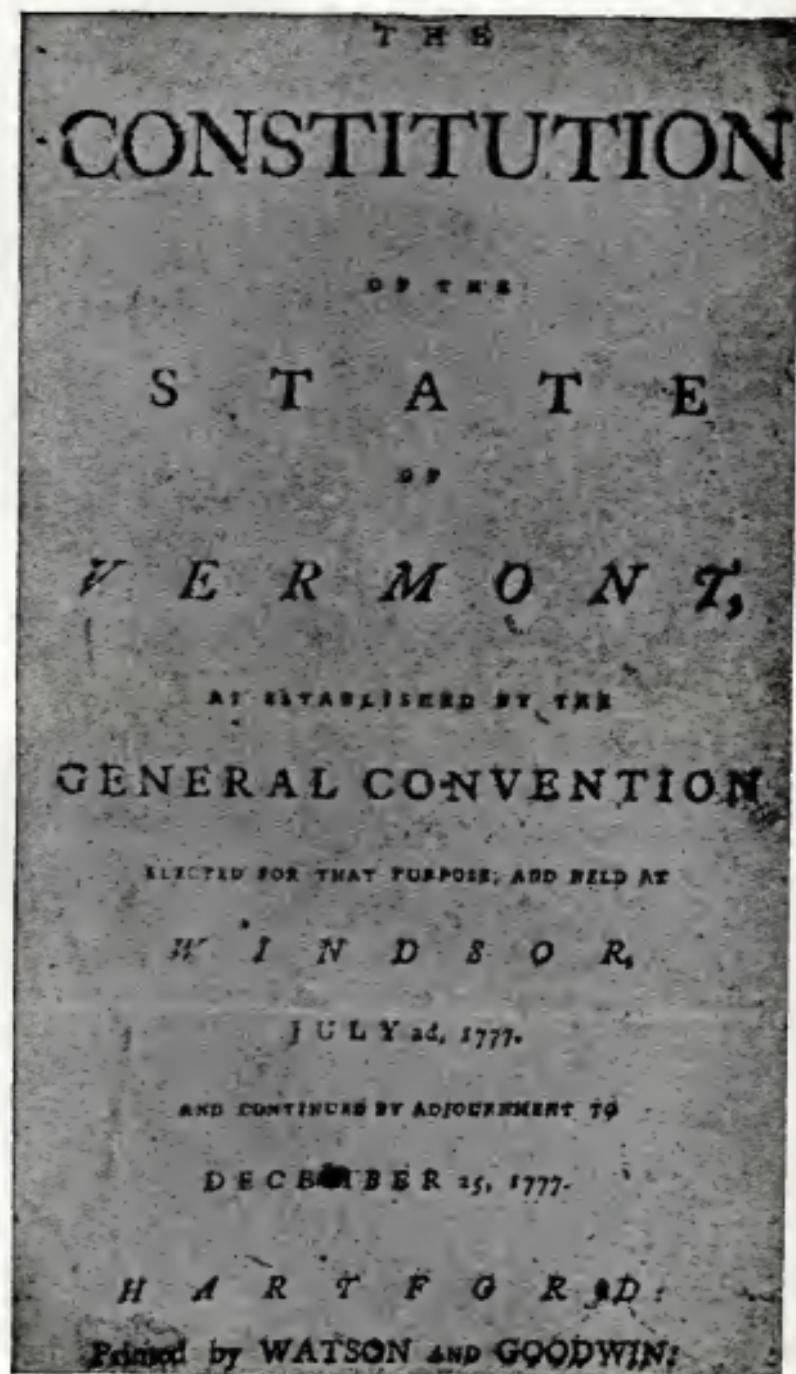
Bellows Free Academy, Fairfax

Franklin County



St. Albans High School Building

Franklin County



Title page of early Constitution of Vermont

CHAPTER V

INDEPENDENT SOVEREIGNTY

1. DEVELOPMENT.—We have seen that the settlers on the New Hampshire Grants refused to re-purchase their lands from the Province of New York. In the maintenance of that refusal they were led to deny the civil jurisdiction of New York. This denial of jurisdiction in its turn led to the formation of a state government.

2. PARTIES TO THE CONTEST.—The contention of the settlers at first was against the Province of New York. Both parties appealed to the King with results already related. At the beginning of the American Revolution, the provincial government of New York was displaced by a revolutionary government. The Province of New York became the State of New York. This State claimed all the territory and all the rights of its predecessor, the Province, including all its authority and powers in the New Hampshire Grants.

3. APPEAL TO CONGRESS.—Vermont, having organized a government in opposition to that authority, appeared by its agents before the Continental Congress and asked recognition as an independent State. Vermont had been settled chiefly from Massachusetts and Connecticut and was in complete sympathy with their institutions and purposes. It would find friends in those States. With New Hampshire the inhabitants of the Grants had been on good terms. No opposition was anticipated from that State. The Green Mountain Boys had rendered good service in behalf of American independence, and were likely to find friends among American patriots everywhere. The States varied

greatly in size. New York was so large that some of the States would willingly see it diminished. There were conflicting land claims. Virginia claimed the territory extending from the southern boundary of Kentucky north to the Great Lakes and west to the Mississippi River. New York claimed the same territory. Massachusetts and Connecticut respectively claimed so much of it as would be between the northern and southern boundary lines of each of these States if they were extended due west to the Mississippi. Maryland demanded that the territory west of the Appalachian Mountains should be surrendered to the Union, and refused to ratify the Articles of Confederation until it should be done. Here were conflicting interests to be set over against one another. The Vermonters argued that by the withdrawal of royal authority they were left without a government, as their annexation to New York had been effected by a royal decree which was of no effect after the colonies became independent of the King. So there were reasons for and against supposing that Congress would at once recognize the claimant State.

4. OBSTACLES.—But Congress was an assembly of States by their representatives. Each State had become independent by throwing off British rule. They entered Congress as equals, and with the same boundaries and possessions they had before held as colonies. New York was in Congress by its delegates. It was an important member of the confederacy and was watchful for the maintenance of its power. The claim that a dissatisfied portion of a State might withdraw from the State at its own will was a dangerous doctrine that, once admitted, might spread indefinitely. In fact, a portion of New Hampshire was already agitating for such a withdrawal, and, before the question of the admission of Vermont to the Union was settled, Frankland, in what is now East Tennessee, and portions of

Kentucky and Massachusetts were agitating the same question. It is not therefore surprising that the action of Congress was neither prompt nor consistent.

5. ANNEXATION. SOME RESULTS.—The constitution of Vermont was very democratic. Those of New York and New Hampshire were less so, and this fact, with others, led some of the people living in towns adjacent to or near Vermont to apply to the latter for admission. At the same time a plan was proposed by other parties to divide Vermont between New York and New Hampshire upon the line of the Green Mountains. Vermont accepted the proposals of annexation of various towns and admitted to its legislature the representatives of forty-five New Hampshire towns and of ten New York districts. In October 1781, the legislature of Vermont met in Charlestown, N. H., and, as no Lieutenant-Governor had been elected by the people, Elisha Paine of Lebanon, N. H., was chosen for that office by the legislature. In the same year there was disturbance in the territory annexed from New York. Partisans of Vermont and partisans of New York, all inhabitants of the annexed districts, confronted each other near the junction of the Walloomsac and Hoosac rivers. The New York authorities ordered reinforcements for the New York party, upon which Governor Chittenden sent a Vermont regiment to the scene of the disturbance, on whose arrival the New York troops withdrew, leaving the territory in possession of Vermont.

6. CONGRESS RESOLVES.—Meanwhile, August 20, 1781, Congress by resolution had expressed its readiness to recognize the independence of Vermont if it would give up its annexed territories. General Washington wrote an urgent letter to the Vermonters recommending the course demanded by Congress. With this recommendation Vermont complied.

7. RESISTANCE OVERCOME.—In the account of the Dorset convention of September, 1776, it was stated that there were Tories in Vermont and that provision was made to control them. So now in the southeasterly part of the State there were adherents of the New York government who resisted the authority of Vermont until a sufficient force of militia was sent to suppress them. A portion of this force remained until it became evident to the rebellious citizens that further opposition to the authority of Vermont was useless. In the early spring of 1782 resistance ceased.

8. NEW YORK APPEALS TO CONGRESS.—In March, 1784, the legislature of New York, moved by the appeals of persons who on account of resistance to Vermont authority had been driven from their homes, demanded of Congress a decision of the dispute, and, on June 3, a committee which had been appointed to examine the matter anew reported a resolution declaring "that the district of territory lying on the west side of Connecticut River, called Vermont, and the people inhabiting the same be, and they are hereby, recognized and declared to be a free, sovereign and independent State, by the name of the State of Vermont."

9. NO ACTION ON THE REPORT.—This report was never acted on. The action of Congress in the matter had ceased to have much interest for Vermonters, and it was not likely to be favorable to New York.

10. VERMONT CONTENT.—Vermont now had large areas of unoccupied and fertile land, and a well-organized government whose authority was unquestioned by its people. It became to southern New England what the West afterwards became to all New England. It made rapid strides in population and in wealth. It was founding new towns

and building highways and schools and churches. It provided for the coining of money (coppers) and for a postal system with a Postmaster-General. In 1790 it had five postoffices—Rutland, Bennington, Brattleboro, Windsor and Newbury. At the same time the United States had seventy-five postoffices. The two systems made connection at Albany, N. Y. Since the acknowledgment of its jurisdiction by all the inhabitants of its territory in 1782, Vermont had been content with its position.



MOULTON'S PATTERN
PIECE. (OBVERSE.)



MOULTON'S PATTERN
PIECE. (REVERSE.)

A Vermont cent of 1776



VERMONT CENT, 1785.
(OBVERSE.)



VERMONT CENT, 1785.
(REVERSE.)

A Vermont cent of 1785

II. NEW YORK ANXIOUS.—Partly because of strife among the States with respect to the location of the national capital, partly because Kentucky was likely to be admitted as a State at an early day, and partly because in the view

of most men there was no hope that Vermont could ever be re-united to New York, a strong party in New York had become desirous of the acknowledgment of the independence of Vermont, and bills providing for such acknowledgment passed the New York assembly in 1787 and in February, 1789. Both were defeated in the senate, but at another session, July, 1789, a law was enacted providing for a commission with authority to negotiate with Vermont and to "declare the consent of the legislature" to the erection of Vermont into a State.

12. **VERMONT RESPONDS.**—To this overture Vermont responded in October of the same year by the appointment of commissioners empowered to treat with any commissioners appointed or to be appointed by the State of New York, provided that they should not diminish the limits of the State of Vermont as then existing, nor oblige any persons holding lands under grants from New Hampshire or Vermont to give up their claims, nor "subject the State of Vermont to make any compensation to different persons claiming possession, under grants made by the late Province and now State of New York, of lands situate and being in the State of Vermont and within the jurisdiction of the same."

13. **VERMONT SEEKS A GUARANTY.**—When the commissioners met it was found that the commissioners of New York had no authority to bind their State to answer to the claimants of lands under the New York grants, and the negotiation was broken off until the New York legislature granted authority to its commissioners not only to relinquish the jurisdiction of New York over the territory of Vermont, but also to provide for securing the titles to lands therein against persons claiming the same lands under grants from the State of New York. For this guaranty by the State of New York that no claim should be brought

against the holders of Vermont lands in consequence of grants of lands in Vermont by New York, it was agreed that Vermont should pay to New York the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

14. FINAL ACTION OF VERMONT.—An act providing for the payment of thirty thousand dollars to New York was passed by the legislature of Vermont in October, 1790.

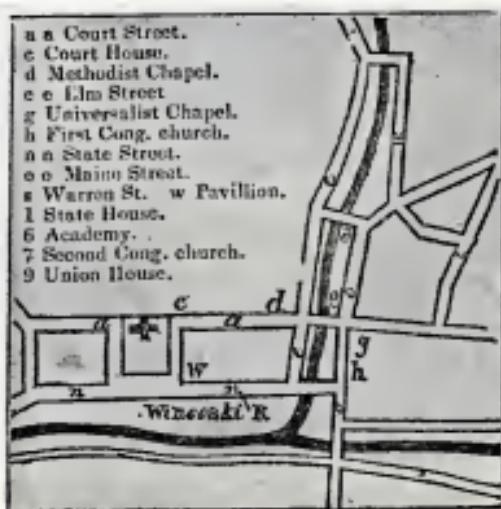


Copy of an old map. Vermont in 1790 was not recognized on the map and Maine was called Mass. In 1791 Vermont was admitted into the Union.

The constitution of the United States was adopted for Vermont January 10, 1791, by a convention called at Bennington for that purpose.

15. ACTION OF THE UNITED STATES.—February 18, 1791, George Washington, President of the United States, approved an act which declared that "on the fourth day of March, 1791, the said State by the name and style of Vermont shall be received into this Union as a new and entire member of the United States of America;" and one week later the President approved an act which declared

"that until the Representatives in Congress shall be apportioned according to an actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, Vermont shall be entitled to choose two representatives." By another act of Congress the laws of the United States so far as locally applicable were extended to Vermont and the State was constituted a judicial district with a district judge to be resident therein and a customs district with a port of entry at Alburgh.



The ground plan of Montpelier village, 1840; population, 1720;
Charter of township granted August 14, 1781
(Copied from old plate)

16. THE POPULATION OF VERMONT.—Vermont retained its two representatives under the apportionment made in accordance with the census completed in 1791. The number of inhabitants at that time was 85,539, found in one hundred eighty-five towns. More than 77,000 of these were south of the Winooski and Wells Rivers. The most populous town north of these rivers was Danville, population, 574. The five most populous towns in the State were Guilford, 2,432; Bennington, 2,377; Shaftsbury, 1,999; Putney, 1,848; Pownal, 1,746. Twenty-three

towns each had more than one thousand inhabitants and each of one hundred towns had more than three hundred inhabitants. Each of twenty-one towns south of a line drawn west from the mouth of White River had a larger population in 1791 than in 1910.

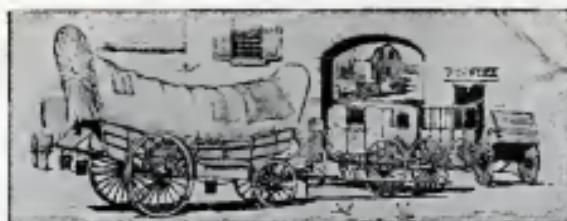


Old State house in Rutland. Destroyed in 1913. The State legislature met here in 1784, '86, '92, '94, '96, '97 and 1804.

17. THE LEGISLATURE.—During the thirteen years of the separate independence of Vermont, its legislature met twenty-eight times, and in one year, 1781, there were four sessions. From 1788, one session a year was the rule until 1870; since that time one session in two years has been the rule. Previous to 1791 the legislature had met in eight Vermont towns and in Charlestown, N. H., and previous to 1808 it had met in fourteen Vermont towns.

Fourteen sessions were held in Windsor, eight in Bennington, seven in Rutland. Montpelier, which became the permanent capital of the State in 1808, by act of Legislature of 1805, was the sixteenth town and the fifteenth Vermont town in which the legislature met.

18. COUNTIES.—By the legislature at its first session in 1778 the State was divided into two counties, Bennington west and Cumberland east of the Green Mountains. Before 1791 seven counties had been established, and the next year the number was increased to eleven.



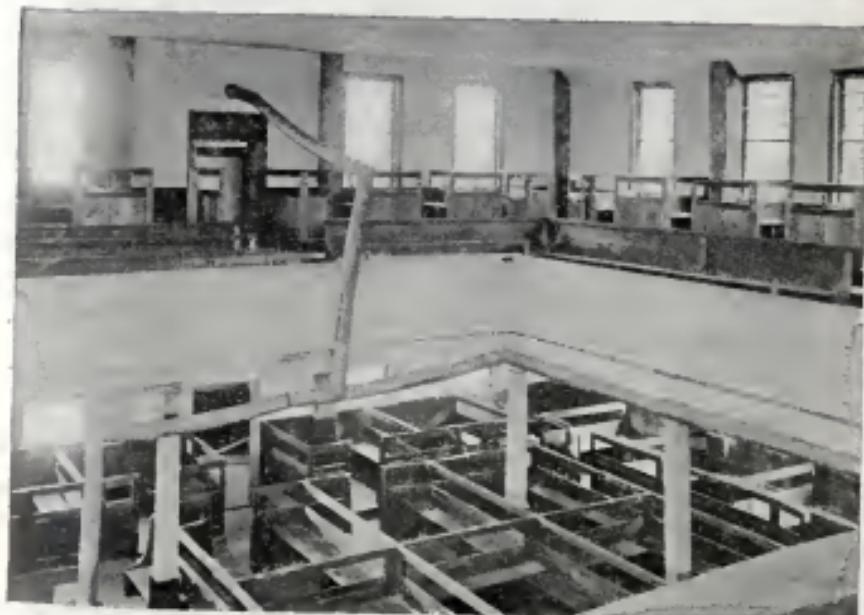
Wagons and carriages of ye olden time

19. ROADS.—The construction of roads was a slow process, and although the selectmen of the towns were by law directed to require four days' labor annually on the roads from every able-bodied man between sixteen and sixty years of age, ministers only excepted, roads were nowhere good, and often they were mere bridle-paths along which the traveler was guided by marked trees. The first wagon in Montpelier was brought there from Vergennes in the summer of 1789. There was only a bridle path from Williston and trees had to be cut down and logs removed in many places. Above Waterbury the path led over a high rock that filled all the space between the river and the mountain. The wagon was drawn to the top of the rock and let down by attaching it to the tops of some small trees and swinging it by bending those trees within reach of the tops of others, to which it was fastened, then by bending those the wagon was let down upon the ground below.



Exterior of old church, Rockingham

*"Within a churchyard's sacred ground,
Whose fading tablets tell
Where they who built the village church
In solemn silence dwell."—Saxe.*



Interior of old church, Rockingham

*"The villagers repair
On each returning Sabbath morn
Unto the House of Prayer."—Saxe.*

20. CHURCHES.—Churches were established early in the larger settlements. Before the end of 1791 there were forty-six organized Congregational churches, thirty-five Baptist, eight Episcopalian and a few Quaker churches. Three associations of Congregational ministers and three Baptist associations had been formed; and the Episcopalians had organized the Diocese of Vermont.



Schoolmaster of 1776—*Next!*

21. CHURCH AND STATE.—At that time towns were allowed to lay and collect taxes for building houses of worship and for the support of preaching. So questions concerning locating, building and repairing meeting-houses and hiring ministers were determined in town meeting, and to hire and pay the minister was often the duty of the selectmen.

Tithing-men to keep order in and about places of public worship were chosen with other officers at the March meetings, and sometimes choristers were so chosen.

22. EDUCATION.—Schools were established almost as soon as settlements were made in Vermont. The constitution of 1777 declared that one or more schools ought to be maintained in every town and that there ought to be a grammar school for every county and a university for the State. After the adoption of the constitution and previous to any legislation on the subject of schools, the towns

went on doing as they had done before, assessing and collecting taxes for the support of schools and dividing their territory into school districts as they thought convenient, or neglecting to do so. By the terms of the New Hampshire grants, lands had been set apart in the several towns for the use of schools. In the Vermont grants the schools were not forgotten. In most of them lands were reserved for the town schools, for county grammar schools, and for a uni-



A SCHOOL-SCENE IN 1740. THE MASTER AND HIS ASSISTANT WEAR HATS.

*"Righte learned is ye Pedagogue,
Fulle apt to reade and spelle,
And eke to teache ye parts of speeche,
And strap ye urchins swelle."*—Saxe.

versity. Previous to 1791 towns had been authorized by the legislature to raise money for the support of schools, and a tract of twenty-three thousand acres of land had been granted to Dartmouth College and named Wheelock in honor of the president of that institution.

Before the University of Vermont was incorporated and located at Burlington, schools of the secondary or academic grade had been established in Bennington, Norwich and Castleton; and in Danby, Jacob Eddy, the Quaker, was keeping an annual fall term of school for teachers. A newspaper, the Vermont Gazette, was published in Bennington, and another, the Vermont Journal, was issued from Windsor. Poultney had already a town library, and others were begun soon after.

The mental force of the Vermonters of that period is sufficiently evident from their success in the establishment and maintenance of an independent and prosperous State against powerful opposition.

23. EXPERIMENTS.—There were other signs of intellectual activity. About 1791, Captain Samuel Morey of Fairlee constructed a steamboat. He first exhibited this on the Connecticut River and then transferred it to a lake near by, later called Lake Morey. He afterwards showed



The original building of the University of Vermont at Burlington, built in 1801; was 160 feet long, 75 feet wide, cost \$35,000; contained chapel, 6 large rooms, 46 students' rooms; occupied by American army in 1814

his invention to friends of Robert Fulton in New York. Mr. Dana, in his history of Woodstock, tells of one who "was a great apple-tree man, and, in carrying out his propensity in this direction, he experimented some years to make apple-trees grow wrong side up, so as to produce fruit without seeds and cores. Once he set two scions he was certain were of the kind he was endeavoring to produce.

These scions did not bear fruit for years. Finally they blossomed, and a few apples matured, long and slim, with two cores instead of one, after which further experiment in this direction was given up." Recent experiments, however, in producing new forms of plant life vindicate the intelligence of the "apple-tree man."



Monument on site of Ann Story's home at Salisbury, erected July 27, 1905

24. **HARDSHIPS.**—The settlers in the booming new country faced hardships enough. Bartholomew Durkee came from Pomfret, Connecticut, to Pomfret, Vermont, with his wife and five children. After spending a night at the house nearest their own, the family traveled six miles on snow-shoes, drawing their household goods on a hand-sled, and found their house the sixth day of March doorless,

windowless, roofless. During that same month James Mead, with wife, ten children, and a son-in-law, journeyed, some on foot, some on horseback, some in a sleigh, from Manchester to Rutland. Their house was built beside a stream which had overflowed and so filled the house with water and ice that it was uninhabitable. A party of Indians nearby gave up their wigwam to the white people, building a new one for themselves. A widow Story lived on the bank of the Otter Creek and near what is now the village of Middlebury. She made an opening in the forest for a little farm



The spinning wheel

and, to save herself and numerous children from molestation on the part of Indians and lawless wood-rangers, she was accustomed to take refuge in a cave constructed by herself and approached by a tunnel from the river bank.

25. PLENTY AND SCARCITY.—The land was very productive, so that there was generally an abundance of food after the first clearings had been made. The chief food products were corn, rye, wheat, potatoes, peas, beans, garden vegetables and pork. In their season fish and game were plentiful. In a few bad years there was general scarcity. Mr. Tucker, the historian of Hartford, says: "Tradition informs us that in 1780 the settlers suffered greatly for food." Ten years later the scarcity in Middlebury was such that "many subsisted on the roots of Jeeks gathered in the woods, and

some stripped the bark from oak trees, the inner bark of which they boiled and converted into food." Mills were scarce. The early settlers of Hubbardton went with their grain twelve miles through the woods on a bad road to mill. Those of Waterbury went twenty-five miles.

26. DRESS.—The people dressed plainly, and in some respects we should think not comfortably. They wore little but the products of their farms and of their household labor. The girls spun and the mothers wove flannels for winter wear from wool of their own carding, and from their own flax they made neat linen checks for their summer gowns



Early settler combing wool

and aprons. The men wore tow cloth in summer and home-made woolens in winter. Children went barefoot in summer and often in winter. Many women went barefoot at home, and men protected their feet with undressed leather for lack of boots and shoes.

27. THE DUKE OF KENT.—While Congress was enacting the laws by which the admission of Vermont to the Union was completed, Prince Edward, the fourth son of George III, afterwards Duke of Kent and the father of Queen Victoria, passed through the new State on his way from Canada to Boston. He was a young man of twenty-four years who had for some time been in command of a

regiment in Quebec. He reached Lake Champlain on the west side and with a large party crossed on the ice to Burlington, where he remained several days. There the party divided, some going toward New York and some returning to Canada. The prince went toward Boston by way of the Winooski valley to Montpelier, where he spent a night, and thence he crossed the divide to the White River. So British royalty traversed essentially the same route so often used by Indians and raiders many years before and used now for travel and for the transportation of freight.

28. MATTHEW LYON.—Toward the close of the eighteenth century the alien and sedition laws passed by Congress met with pronounced disfavor in the Southern States. Although Vermont had been independent and somewhat defiant, still it not only acquiesced in the enactments, but rather championed the right of Congress to pass such laws. Soon, however, an application of them within the bounds of the State created considerable warmth of feeling. Matthew Lyon, a member of Congress from Vermont, was adjudged guilty of their violation through a rather free arraignment of the administration of President Adams and was imprisoned at Vergennes four months and caused to pay a fine of \$1000. While in jail he was re-elected to Congress and his fine was paid by contributions on the part of citizens and friends.

During his service in Congress he acquired some notoriety through an unseemly altercation with congressman Roger Griswold of Connecticut. This was used as the subject of one of the first cartoons published in America.

Lyon also figured prominently in the election of Thomas Jefferson as president in 1801. As the people failed to elect a president the election became the duty of the House of Representatives. The democratic candidate was Jefferson and the federalist candidate was Aaron Burr. Lyon was a

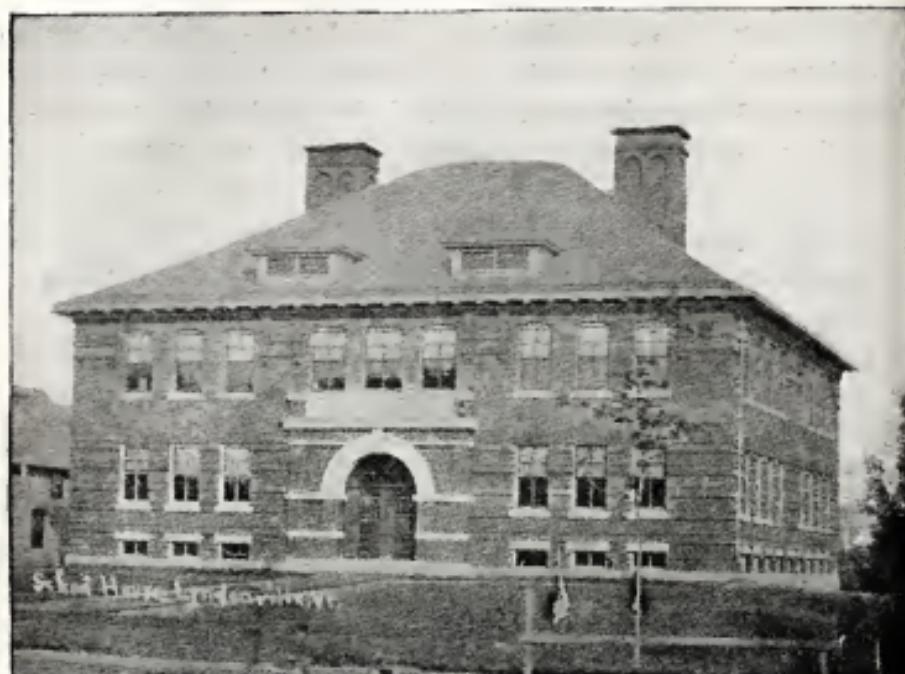
Democrat and his colleague in Congress from Vermont, Lewis Morris, was a federalist. The voting was by states, each state having one vote. As the two representatives from Vermont were of different political affiliations there was no majority and Vermont, therefore, had no vote. On the first thirty-five ballots Jefferson and Burr received an equal number and there was no election. Alexander Hamilton, a prominent federalist, did not desire the election of Burr. As he and Morris were intimate friends he induced Morris to withhold his vote for Burr on the thirty-sixth ballot. This enabled Lyon to cast Vermont's vote for Jefferson, which accomplished his election.

Lyon was of Irish birth and came to America at thirteen years of age, his passage indenture being bought in turn by three different persons. The second gave in payment a pair of oxen, estimated in value at twelve pounds, on account of which Lyon used to swear "By the bulls that redeemed me!"

For his second wife he married a daughter of Governor Chittenden. After his second term in Congress he removed to Kentucky, represented that State in Congress eight years and died in Arkansas shortly after being elected congressional delegate from that territory.



Ira Allen



Lyndonville School Building
Caledonia County



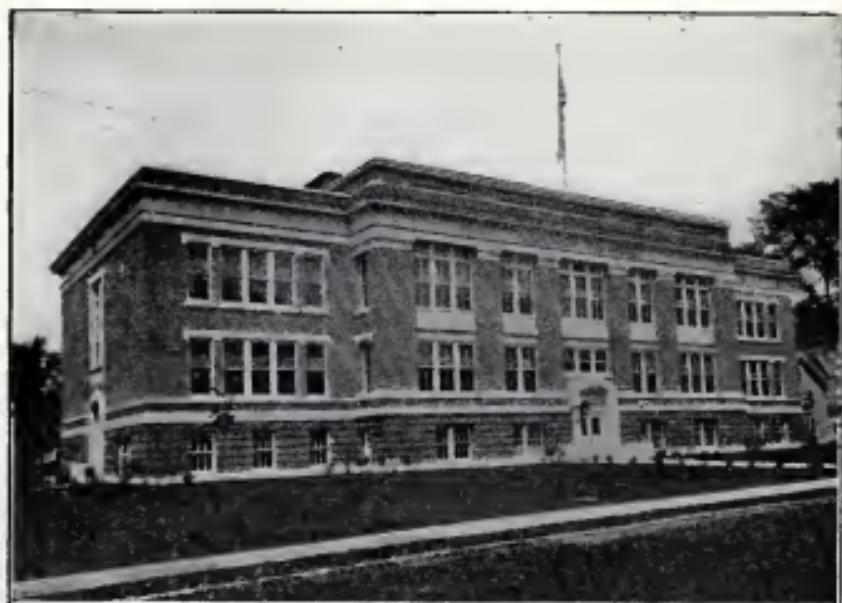
Springfield High School Building
Windsor County



Bradford Academy Orange County



High and Graded School Building, Barton
Orleans County



Montpelier High School Building
Washington County



Bellows Falls High and Graded School Building
Windham County

CHAPTER VI

EARLY DEVELOPMENT, BEFORE 1810

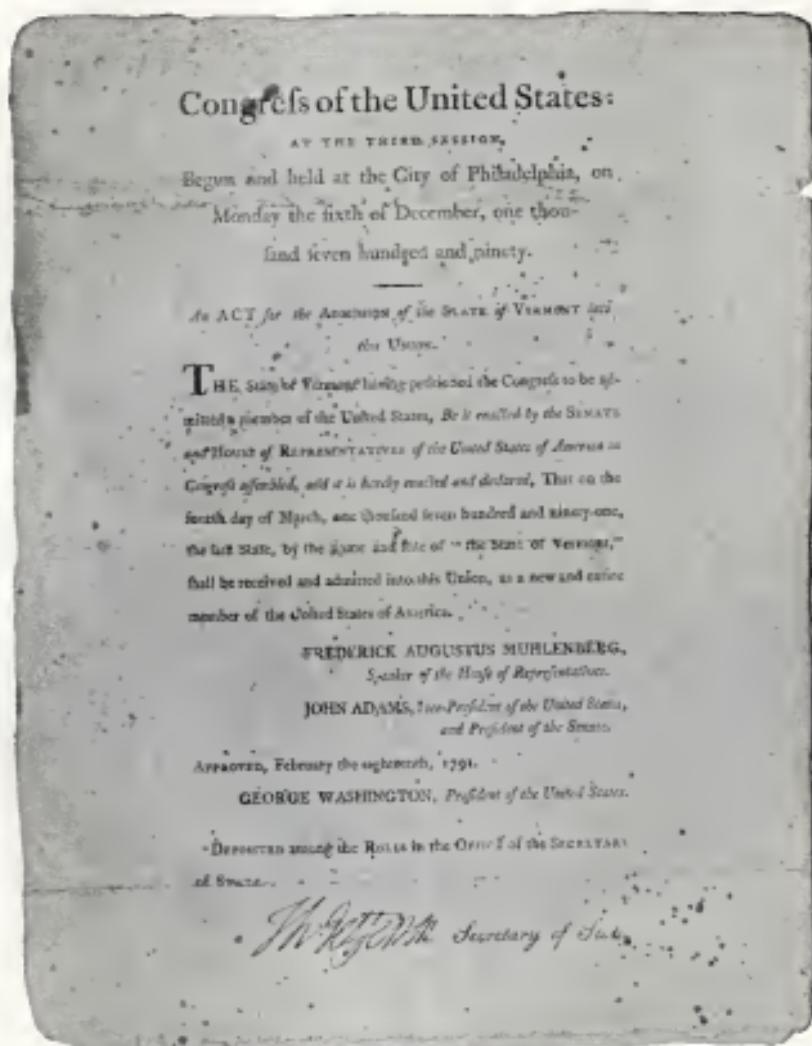
BEGINNINGS MADE.—The twenty years following the admission of Vermont into the Union were eminently years of progress. It had already made good beginnings in all departments of civilized life. There were settlements in three-fourths of its towns. Along the New York border and the shore of Lake Champlain there was a settlement in



Crystal Lake, Barton, Orleans County
"See the field, the shore, the wildwood"

every town from Massachusetts to Canada. Beside the Connecticut River only one town had no inhabitants. Pine logs cut on the banks of the Connecticut were rolled into the stream and floated to market in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and the export of lumber from the Champlain valley to Quebec and Montreal had already begun. The

trees cut in clearing the land for cultivation could be most easily removed by burning, and from the ashes pot and pearl ashes were manufactured in nearly every town for export.



Fac-simile of Act of Admission of Vermont, 1791

The people then thought the supply of timber was sufficient to keep up the manufacture for centuries. The incoming population furnished a ready market for the surplus products of the farms, until later, by means of improved roads,

markets were found in Boston and New York, or in Canada by the way of Lake Champlain and the Richelieu River.

2. PROGRESS.—Mills were multiplying. The fulling mill and the carding machine lightened the labors of the housewife, and the tannery furnished leather for boots, shoes and harness. The manufacture of pottery for common use was carried on in several places during this period, and jugs for molasses and rum and pitchers and mugs for water and cider and flip were turned out in large numbers, together with other articles for household use. The manufacture of



Colonist's hand-made spade

axes, scythes and nails began at an early period. The want of nails had been severely felt before the manufacture began. Jonas Mathews of Woodstock built a house about 1780 and sent "below" for one thousand nails, for which he paid five dollars. Wooden pins were sometimes used for nails, and the ends of boards or planks for outside walls were sometimes placed in furrows in still and plate, or fastened by other devices.

Before 1810 the manufacture of iron had begun, partly from ore found near Crown Point, N. Y., and partly from ore obtained in Bennington, Tinmouth and Chittenden. Mills for the manufacture of oil from flaxseed sprang up early in this period, and before the end of it marble was

worked on an extensive scale, circular saws were in use and the method of welding steel had been discovered in Middlebury.

Apple orchards had been planted early and were bearing abundantly. Great quantities of cider were produced and much of it was made into cider-brandy. Distilleries for the manufacture of whiskey, gin and other liquors were numerous, and the habitual use of strong drink was universal. "A pint of rum to a pound of pork" was a rule for the supply of workmen in those days.



Hauling Sap for Maple Sugar

Large quantities of maple sugar were produced. Dr. Williams in his history of Vermont expresses the belief that sugar enough to supply the people of the State was then made from the maple.

3. CHURCHES.—Progress was not confined to material things. Before 1811 the Congregationalists had formed a State association, called the General Convention, and their organized churches had increased to more than one hundred.

The Baptists had established new churches and had formed three new associations, doubling the number that existed in 1791. There were Presbyterian immigrants from Scotland in Barnet and Ryegate prior to the Revolutionary war, and they maintained such worship as they could until 1791 when they obtained a settled pastor. After that the church made steady progress. A Methodist meeting-house was built in Danby in 1795 through the influence of a resident preacher, and in the years next following Methodist churches were established in many places and Methodist itinerants reached all the settled portions of the State. During this period several Universalist and Episcopalian churches were formed.



Punishment of a pupil in
early days

and the Northern Association of Universalists was organized. Also a few Free Baptist and a few Christian churches were founded. It was a period of theological discussion and of religious awakening.

4. EDUCATION.—Middlebury College was incorporated in 1800 and graduated its first class in 1802. The University of Vermont, which was founded in 1791, held its first commencement in 1804. In 1811 the two institutions had graduated one hundred sixty-six students.

Williams College, in Massachusetts and near the southwest corner of Vermont, had been established by 1793, and Dartmouth College, on the eastern border of the State, at the close of this period had graduated a thousand men.

Twenty-two grammar schools and academies had been incorporated, and the common schools had become more numerous and were better supported. Three local medical societies had been incorporated. Fifteen newspapers were published in the State.

5. POPULATION.—In 1800 the population of the two hundred and twenty-six inhabited towns of the State was 154,465. Each of sixty-three towns had a population of more than one thousand, and six of these had more than two thousand each. Ten towns had a smaller population in 1800 than in 1791.



The ride home after spelling school

In 1810 the whole number of people in the two hundred and thirty-two inhabited towns of the State was 217,895. Each of ninety-six towns had more than one thousand inhabitants, and thirteen of these had more than two thousand each. Thirteen towns had a smaller population in 1810 than in 1800. Four had fewer inhabitants in 1810 than in 1791.

By the apportionment made in consequence of the census of 1800, Vermont had four representatives in Congress, and by the next apportionment it had six representatives in Congress.

6. HARDSHIPS.—With all this prosperity there were hardships. Food though abundant was generally coarse.

Many people lived in log houses. The appointments for religious services and for education were by no means sumptuous. Meetings and schools were often held in barns in summer and in private houses in winter. The teacher of the common school boarded around among the families of the district and often received his slender salary in grain of various kinds at the end of the term.

7. KINDNESS TO STRANGERS.—It has already been stated that the people of Vermont were of New England origin. Only a few persons came from beyond the sea. Captain Trotter of Bradford, born in England and apprenticed to a ship-master who treated him harshly, at the age of nine-



A trap for small animals

teen came to America and was soon in command of a ship. He was so successful that shortly after 1800 he was able to retire with a large fortune. He was reputed for his enterprise and public spirit. One day there came to Bradford a poorly clad Irish boy selling pins and needles and inquiring for his father. Captain Trotter took the boy to his house, and after a little time sent him to a tailoress with a large bundle which she turned into a suit of new clothes for the lad. Soon the father came seeking his boy and was greatly rejoiced to find him and the friend he had made. With grateful hearts and lighter steps the father and son went on their way to Canada.

8. LOTTERIES.—The difficulty of constructing good roads throughout the State as rapidly as they were needed has been noted. Help was occasionally obtained from some lottery company which had been organized under an act of the legislature for the purpose of building or repairing some road or bridge. Lotteries were authorized for other purposes,—two to build breweries, one to assist a saddler whose buildings had been burned, and one to build a school house. Leave was also asked to institute lotteries to build a house of worship, to help an impecunious author to publish a work on surgery, to assist a blind man. Between 1780 and 1800 twenty-three lotteries had been granted by the general



The tithing-man in
church

assembly, also one in 1800 and one in 1804. The discontinuance of such means of raising money was caused by a growing sense of disapproval on the part of the people.

9. TURNPIKES.—As aid in road-making had previously been sought from lotteries, so later it was sought from corporations called turnpike companies. The first was incorporated in 1796, with authority to build a road from Bennington to Wilmington and to place gates upon it and to collect toll of travelers. Fifty turnpike companies were incorporated within a few years, and the roads built by them were very useful. As public roads multiplied the turnpikes ceased to be profitable, the companies therefore surrendered their charters and the roads became public highways. The last

turnpike in the State to be changed to a public highway was the one between Manchester and Peru, which was changed by act of the general assembly of 1912.

10. **MAILS.**—The carrying of the mails was transferred to the United States when Vermont entered the Union. For several years no new mail routes were added as the mail business was very small.

In 1798 the mail was carried once a week each way between Windsor and Burlington, passing through Woodstock, Randolph and Montpelier. The whole number of letters received at the postoffice in Woodstock during the year was one hundred eighty, the number sent out was one hundred twenty. The mail of July 19 brought ten letters, a very large number. The whole number of letters brought to Woodstock by mail that year from Boston was eighteen; from New York, twenty-eight; from Windsor, nine. Two years later the population of Windsor was 2,211; of Woodstock, 2,132; of Randolph, 1,841; of Montpelier, 890; of Burlington, 815. Woodstock had been ten years a shire town and was bristling with politicians and professional men.

11. **THE LEGISLATURE.**—In 1792, 1796 and 1800, the legislature chose four presidential electors, in 1804 and 1808 six, and in 1812 eight. In January 1804, an adjourned session of the legislature was held at Windsor to act on the twelfth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. It was adopted on the part of Vermont. In 1805 an act of the legislature provided that on certain conditions Montpelier should become "the permanent seat of the legislature." The conditions were complied with and Montpelier became the capital of the State in 1808.

In 1806, after refusing to authorize private banks, the legislature enacted a law establishing a state bank with branches at Woodstock and at Middlebury. Later, branches

were established at Burlington and at Westminster. The State did not succeed in banking, and in 1811 the process of closing the business had already begun.

12. STATE PRISON. PUNISHMENTS.—In 1807 the legislature provided for the erection of a state prison. This was located at Windsor and was in use within two years.



Punishment in Vermont in 1775 for some crimes: tied in chair and hung up for two hours; tied to tree and "beech seal" (so-called) applied, consisting of 200 lashes
(From old engraving)

In consequence of building the state prison, imprisonment largely took the place of such punishments as cutting off ears, branding, whipping, putting in the stocks or pillory. A law of 1779 required "that every town in this State shall make and maintain at their own charge a good pair of stocks, with a lock and key sufficient to hold and secure such offenders as shall be sentenced to sit therein." In Monkton a Quaker was condemned to stand a certain number of

hours in the pillory for getting in hay on Sunday. While he stood there his wife sat by with knitting-work in hand.

In Manchester a convict was brought to the sign-post near a large hotel, placed on a horseblock, and his head bound fast to the signpost. An officer first cut off the lower portion of the culprit's ears and trod the pieces under his feet; then taking a branding iron, which an assistant had been heating over a kettle of coals, he applied it to the convict's forehead. To imitate the operation was a favorite play with the boys the following winter.



The ducking stool used in early times
(From an old engraving)

High on a hill near the center of Newfane may be seen the foundations of a few buildings long since removed or gone to decay. A busy village once stood there, with dwellings and shops, courthouse, academy and church. In an open space just below the academy and church stood the whipping post, in the form of a cross. About three months prior to the passage of the act providing for a state prison, a woman convicted of passing counterfeit money was brought there, stripped naked down to the waist, her arms tied to the arms of the cross and thirty-nine lashes applied to her back, partly by the sheriff and partly by an assistant. Her back became raw from the infliction, and she writhed and screamed

in her agony. Meanwhile multitudes were looking on from the windows of the church and academy.

The state prison did not come too soon; and it is well that such scenes were viewed through the windows of the meeting house and school house, else they might have continued longer.



State Monument to Judge Theophilus Harrington (1762-1813),
Clarendon

13. NO SLAVERY.—After the adoption of the Vermont Constitution in July, 1777, and before the distribution of it during the following February, Captain Ebenezer Allen of Tinmouth was sent with forty men on a raid in the neighborhood of Ticonderoga. He took several prisoners, among whom was Dinah Mattis, a negro slave. To her

Allen gave a certificate of emancipation, being "conscientious that it is not right in the sight of God to keep slaves," and had the same recorded in the town clerk's office in Bennington. The first Constitution of Vermont contained in its first article the distinct prohibition of slavery. The article is still to be found there, and is the first constitutional prohibition of slavery on this continent. This is a Vermont addition to the Pennsylvania model. Under it a slave could not thereafter be legally held in Vermont. As slavery was rejected for high reasons before the promulgation of the constitution, so it was afterward. Theophilus Harrington of Clarendon, who was an associate judge of the Supreme Court for ten years beginning with 1803, very well expressed the verdict of the people in a case that came before him of one person claiming another as his property. The claimant presented evidence of ownership, but the judge asked for more evidence. "What other evidence do you want?" inquired the counsel for the claimant. "A bill of sale from Almighty God," responded Judge Harrington. The slave was released.



First Meetinghouse Erected in Vermont; Bennington, 1763



Killington Peak

CHAPTER VII

WAR. BUSINESS. SOCIAL CONDITIONS, 1800-1850

1. OUR WORK SO FAR.—We have traced the history of Vermont from its discovery in 1609 for two hundred years. We have studied its early settlements, the struggles by which it became a State, its period of independence, its admission to the Union and its progress for twenty years within the Union. We have now reached a period at which



Early transportation—first railway train

the settlement of the State may be regarded as substantially complete, although there were a few towns which were still uninhabited but within easy reach. No marked transition occurs in the subsequent history of the state but there is constant progress.

As the agency most effective of change since the date we have reached is the railroad, we will include in the present chapter the chief events to 1850, by which time several important railroads had been opened for traffic.

2. POLITICAL PARTIES.—Vermont entered the Union at the beginning of the second Congress. The organization of the government and the provisions for its support led to

questions relating to the interpretation of the federal constitution and the extent of the powers of the federal government. The friends of the new constitution, who had secured its adoption and had elected the president and a majority in both branches of Congress, sought to establish a strong national government, and naturally inclined to a liberal interpretation of the clauses granting powers to the national government. Others, who feared lest the federal government should become an instrument of oppression, sought by a strict interpretation of the same clauses to maintain in their integrity the powers of the States and of the people. The former party were called the Federalists and the latter, before the close of this Congress, were named Democratic Republicans, or Republicans. About 1828 the term Republican was dropped and the term Democrat was used instead. Also at this period the Federal party disappeared and a new party, called Whig, took its place. About the same time appeared the Anti-masonic party. This party was of short duration. The Liberty, or Anti-slavery party, made its first presidential nomination in 1839, and in 1841 it made its first nomination for governor in Vermont. In 1848 the Free Soil party was organized, and the Liberty party was merged into it. In 1854 the opponents of slavery assumed the name Republican, and since that date the great political parties of the country have been the Democratic and the Republican parties. The Prohibition, Labor and Socialist Parties have usually put candidates into the field and in 1912 the Progressive Party was organized, made a strong campaign and for two years was a potent influence in Vermont.

3. ELECTORAL VOTES.—At the presidential elections, according to the original federal constitution, each elector voted for two candidates for president. The person receiving a majority of the votes of the electors was declared president and the person receiving the minority of

the votes was declared vice-president. In 1792 Vermont cast its first presidential votes for George Washington and John Adams, Federalists, both of whom were elected. Again, in 1796, the votes of Vermont were cast for the Federalist candidates. In 1800 the Vermont electors voted for Adams, Federalist, and for Pinckney, Republican. Previous to the election of 1804, the constitution was so amended that each presidential elector has since voted for a president and a vice-president. From 1804 to and including 1820 the electoral votes of Vermont were cast for the Republican candidates; in 1824 and 1828 for the Federalist candidates; in 1832 for Anti-masonic candidates; from 1836 to 1852 for the Whig candidates; from 1852 to the present time the electoral votes of Vermont have been given to the Republican candidates for president and vice-president. In 1812, 1816 and 1820, Vermont had eight presidential electors, the largest number it ever had.

4. THE COUNTY.—Lamoille, the fourteenth and last county, was formed in 1835. Until that time the county had served simply as a judicial district whose officers were elected by the legislature. The next year the county began to have a new character, that of an election district.

5. THE SENATE ESTABLISHED.—Originally the legislative power of the State of Vermont was "vested in a house of representatives," and the executive power was "vested in a governor, or, in his absence, a lieutenant-governor, and council," consisting of twelve councilors chosen annually by the freemen of the State. In 1836 the constitution was so amended as to abolish the executive council and to establish a senate consisting of thirty senators who were to be apportioned to the counties according to population and to be elected annually by the freemen of the counties. This change was effected by the adoption of articles two to thirteen of the Amendments to the Constitution.

6. POPULATION.—The population of the State in 1820 was 235,966; in 1830, 280,652; in 1840, 291,948; in 1850, 314,120.

The population diminished in the ten years from 1810 to 1820 in 63 towns; from 1820 to 1830 in 44 towns; from 1830 to 1840 in 97 towns; from 1840 to 1850 in 94 towns.

By the apportionments made in consequence of the censuses of 1820 and 1830, Vermont had five representatives in Congress; and by the apportionment next following the census of 1840, it had four representatives. From 1812 to 1818, inclusive, and in 1822, representatives to Congress were elected on a general ticket as presidential electors now are. Presidential electors were chosen by the legislature until 1828, when the method of election by the freemen on a general ticket was re-introduced.

THE WAR OF 1812

7. CAUSES.—At the close of the eighteenth century England and France were at war. There was peace for a few months in 1802, then the war was renewed. Both parties adopted measures offensive to neutrals, one of which, on the part of England, was the searching of American vessels for British subjects. These were reclaimed when found and compelled to serve in the British navy. American citizens were sometimes taken on the pretense that they were British subjects. The commerce of the United States suffered from both nations. Congress attempted retaliation in 1807 by forbidding American vessels to sail from American ports to any foreign country, and two years later the law was modified so as to forbid trade with Great Britain. These measures interrupted business and brought financial ruin to many people. They were the cause of special hardships to the inhabitants of the Champlain valley

who had a large trade with Canada. As trade with Canada was prohibited, smuggling became profitable and many on both sides of the line engaged in it. There were frequent conflicts in northern Vermont between the smugglers and the custom house officers and several lives were lost. These conflicts tended to exasperate one party against Great Britain, the other against the federal government.

In February, 1812, evidence was made public showing that three years before an agent of the British government had been sent through Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts for the purpose of intriguing with the leaders of the Federalists, which party was out of power, and organizing a movement for disunion. He had been wholly unsuccessful, but the disclosure increased the hostility already existing against Great Britain. On the third of April, 1812, Congress passed another embargo act forbidding commerce with foreign nations for ninety days, and eleven days later authorized the president to detach one hundred thousand militia for the defense of the country. May 1, Governor Galusha issued a general order calling for three thousand men as the quota of Vermont.

8. THE NORTHERN TOWNS.—These events indicated approaching war. In case of war the northern towns would be exposed to incursions from the enemy, and before the middle of May the people of Troy, Vt., assembled in town meeting and adopted measures for arming the local militia and for the erection of a fort. Later, through the concerted action of more than twenty towns, guards were established in Troy, Derby and Canaan. But the fears of the inhabitants of the border were not wholly allayed, and before winter many families had fled from Troy and vicinity, as the inhabitants of the frontier had done during the Revolutionary War.

War against Great Britain was declared by Congress, and the declaration was announced by the president the 19th of June, 1812. In September the Vermont troops called for on May 1 were reported to be at Plattsburg, N. Y.

9. CAMPAIGN OF 1812.—According to the American plan of the war, Canada was to be invaded from three quarters,—Detroit, some point on the Niagara River, and Lake Champlain. To that end the army was organized in three divisions,—the western, the central, and the northern. The western division, commanded by General Hull, Governor of Michigan, was surrendered at Detroit.

The army of the center was commanded by General Van Rensselaer, who, in the latter part of October, sent a force across the Niagara from Lewiston to Queenstown where, after hard fighting and heavy loss, it was captured by the enemy. The northern division under General Dearborn was collected at Plattsburg and in due time went into winter quarters at Plattsburg and at Burlington.

10. POLITICAL.—The war was a measure of the Republican party, which was at that time dominant in Vermont as well as in the United States. When the legislature met in October laws were passed forbidding intercourse with Canada, exempting the persons and property of the militia in actual service from attachment, and laying the tax of one cent an acre on the lands of the State for military purposes. These measures were thought by many to be oppressive, and the Federal party, which opposed the war, so gained in strength that in 1813 and 1814 a Federalist governor, Martin Chittenden, a son of Thomas Chittenden, was chosen by the Legislature, as there had been no election by the people. The obnoxious laws of 1812 were repealed. The official representatives of the State were opposed to the war, but within what they thought to be the constitutional limits were ready to assist in the defense of their country.

11. ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN.—In September, 1812, Lieutenant Thomas Macdonough was placed in command of the naval forces on Lake Champlain, consisting at that time of two sloops—the *Growler* and the *Eagle*—and two gun-boats. During the winter another sloop was fitted for service at Burlington and named the *President*.

Early in June, 1813, British gun-boats came up the lake and took some small craft. The *Growler* and the *Eagle* were sent to chastise them; but, pursuing the enemy too far, they were disabled and captured after a severe battle. The sloops were refitted by the British and later in the season, accompanied by gun-boats, were sent into the lake. The expedition destroyed the public works and stores at Plattsburg, which were unprotected, plundered the village, then sailed half-way up the lake and, on its return, attacked Burlington, but retired as soon as the batteries on shore began to respond. General Wade Hampton was then at Burlington with four thousand men, but the Americans had no naval force sufficient to cope with the British.

In the latter part of this summer several companies of Vermont troops which were with General Wilkinson at Sacketts Harbor, on the east end of Lake Ontario, made an expedition with him down the St. Lawrence and suffered loss in the battle of Chrysler's Field in Canada, a few miles below Ogdensburg.

12. COLONEL CLARK.—Just before General Wilkinson left Sacketts Harbor, Colonel Isaac Clark of Castleton with one hundred two Vermont riflemen, sent out by General Hampton to "make a petty war," surprised the enemy at Missisquoi on the Missisquoi Bay in Canada, inflicted a loss of nine killed and fourteen wounded and delivered at Burlington one hundred one prisoners without the loss of a man.

13. DERBY.—In December, 1813, a British raiding party destroyed barracks and stores at Derby, Vt.

14. ON THE NIAGARA FRONTIER.—The plan of campaign for 1814 involved the invasion of Canada by three routes as before. A portion of the Vermont troops was in the army of the center, which was commanded by General Brown. They belonged to the Eleventh United States Infantry, which was a part of the brigade of General Winfield Scott. This regiment bore an honorable part in all the battles of the severely contested campaign from the beginning of July to the middle of September.



Otter Creek

15. AT THE MOUTH OF OTTER CREEK.—In the spring of 1814, Lieutenant Macdonough was engaged in the construction of vessels at Vergennes, and about the middle of May a British force was sent to capture or destroy them. A battery recently constructed at the mouth of Otter Creek was placed under the command of Lieutenant Stephen Cassin and the militia of the neighborhood was called out. The British arrived May 14 and attacked the battery, which made a spirited reply, and Lieutenant Macdonough moved down the river with such vessels as were fitted for action.

and joined in the battle. An attempt of the British to land and gain the rear of the battery was prevented by the militia, and the enemy withdrew with loss and sailed down the lake.

16. THE AMERICAN FLEET READY.—A few weeks later Lieutenant Macdonough sailed out of Otter Creek with his fleet and crossed to Plattsburg, N. Y., and afterwards he sailed down the lake and into the narrow channel between Isle La Motte and Alburg. He took his station at the north end of the channel and hoped to induce an attack by the enemy's fleet at that point. On account of an escapade on the night of August 16, 1814, on the part of some of Macdonough's men, through which Captain Caleb Hill of Isle La Motte was killed, threats of arrest by the civil authorities of the island were made. These probably would have been carried out had not Macdonough withdrawn his fleet from the Vermont side of the lake, which he did on the day following Captain Hill's funeral, and located it off Cumberland Head, on the New York side.

17. THE LAND FORCES GATHER.—The British in Canada had received large reinforcements of veteran troops released from European service by the first downfall of Napoleon, and General Prevost planned an expedition through the Champlain-Hudson Valley to New York. He commanded in person and advanced with a force of fourteen thousand men. The American headquarters were at Plattsburg, where, on the first of September, was a force of barely two thousand effective men. This force was under the command of General Alexander Macomb.

General Macomb appealed to the governors and people of New York and Vermont for help. The response of the Vermonters was prompt and patriotic. Partisan spirit had run high during the war, but the invasion of the country by a hostile army aroused the patriotism of all classes and of

all parties. Not only from the lake shore, but from Central and Eastern Vermont as well, came the volunteers,—old men with their sons and grandsons, farmers and men of the professions, Republicans and Federalists,—and marched towards Plattsburg for the defense of friends and firesides.

Smith Morrill of Strafford, nearly seventy years old and lame, had four sons who marched for Plattsburg. He drove a two-horse team carrying baggage. At Burlington he wanted a gun to take to Plattsburg and wept when told that he must stay and take care of the team.

The Rev. Benjamin Wooster of Fairfield, a pronounced Federalist, was holding a service preparatory to the celebration of the Lord's Supper, Thursday afternoon, September 8, when news came of the danger to Plattsburg and the call for assistance. Mr. Wooster volunteered with the men of his flock and others of his town. He had served in the Revolutionary War and his townsmen made him their captain. They reported at Plattsburg the morning of the tenth, and were stationed for the day five miles south of the village. On the bright Sunday morning that followed they marched again toward Plattsburg to the sound of the great guns. At the same hour on other Sundays they had been accustomed to go with their families to the little church in Fairfield to worship, under the guidance of their present leader, the God of battles who is also the God of peace.

18. PLATTSBURG SAVED.—The village of Plattsburg stands on the Saranac River and Lake Champlain. The river runs in an easterly course for several miles until, about one mile from where it enters the lake, it takes a northeasterly course. The principal American fort was near the bend of the river and south of it. The south bank of the river is steep and high, and along it the Americans were posted. General Prevost arrived September 6, 1814. He had suffered much from skirmishers, who fired from sheltering wall

or wood and then ran to the next cover and waited the approach of the invaders. They crossed the Saranac and tore up the bridges under a heavy fire. Prevost spent the time until September 11 in bringing up his battering trains and supplies. Meanwhile the volunteers of New York and Vermont were coming in. The Vermonters chose Samuel Strong, one of their number, for their commander. They numbered twenty-five hundred the morning of the 11th, and many more were on their way. The New York militia was less numerous.

At eight o'clock the British fleet entered Cumberland Bay in front of Plattsburg. It consisted of sixteen vessels of all kinds. These carried ninety-five guns and one thousand fifty men under the command of Captain Downie. The American fleet consisted of fourteen vessels, carrying eighty-six guns and eight hundred fifty men, commanded by Lieutenant Macdonough. The battle began at nine o'clock, and before noon the British fleet had surrendered. Their gun-boats escaped because the Americans had no means of pursuit.

While the naval battle was going on, General Prevost opened fire from his batteries and attempted to cross the river at three points. At one point defended by the New York militia a crossing was effected but, a body of Vermont militia coming up, the enemy was driven back with severe loss. After their defeat on the lake the British withdrew from their attempt to cross the river and retreated the following night. This was the last important battle in the northern department, and the victory gained was celebrated with delight throughout the United States.

History furnishes few examples of greater severity than the Battle of Lake Champlain, the American and English loss in killed and wounded being about one-fourth and one-third respectively. Hardly a mast was left standing in either fleet. Moreover, Macdonough is thus distinguished among American commanders as having defeated a larger fleet than his own.

19. THE WAR ENDED.—Four months later the country was rejoicing in the conclusion of peace with Great Britain and in the victory gained by General Andrew Jackson at New Orleans. The causes on account of which the war was declared were not mentioned in the treaty; but America had become assured of its strength and Europe had learned that the young republic was not to be despised.

The people of Vermont had come to think more of their relation to the general government and to realize that they were citizens of the United States.

20. AS TO COMMERCE.—Lawful commerce with Canada had ceased when the embargo act of April, 1812, took effect. With the suspension of hostilities trade revived. Lake Champlain, lately the seat of war, was now free for the white-winged messengers of peace. Among them came and went the steamer *Vermont*. This vessel was begun at Burlington in 1808 and was completed in 1809, two hundred years from the first exploration of the lake by Champlain. This was the second successful steamer built, and for several years it was the only one on the lake. Its speed was about five miles an hour. Passenger sloops would race with it and under favorable conditions win the race.

The *Vermont* was lost in 1815. Another steamer, the *Phoenix*, built at Vergennes, was already running on the lake, and in a few years more the steamers of Lake Champlain had become the finest in the world.

21. STEAMBOATS.—The steamboat was perfected by a slow process. In August, 1787, John Fitch exhibited to the framers of the federal constitution at Philadelphia a boat propelled by steam power, and later in the same year James Rumsey exhibited a steamboat on the Potomac River to a large concourse of people. In 1795, Samuel Morey obtained a patent on a steamboat which he operated on a Lake in Fairlee. Robert Fulton, who was kept well informed of

these American experiments, was then studying the problem of steam navigation in Europe. He afterwards returned to America and in 1807 built the first successful steamboat.

22. THE COURSE OF TRADE.—Previous to 1812, the commerce of the Champlain Valley had been chiefly with Quebec, Canada, but during the war trade was forced southward, and associations with the merchants of Troy and Albany, N. Y., thus begun continued after the war. Products of the valley were carried by water to Whitehall, N. Y., thence by land to Troy, and thence by river to New York,

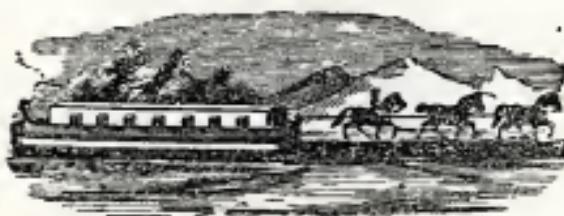


A Colonial tea set of 1776

and merchandise from New York was brought to the lake towns over the same route. Lumber, then one of the chief products of the valley, could not be profitably transported to New York. It was therefore sent to Quebec by water until 1823, in which year the Champlain canal was opened and made connections with Whitehall and Troy, N. Y. The first boat to pass through it was the *Gleaner*, from St. Albans, Vt. It was loaded with wheat and potash for New York, where it was welcomed by booming cannon and brass bands. The completion of this waterway caused great changes in the business of the valley. The lumber export was divided. Other exports went mostly southward, and the imported merchandise came mostly from New York.

Burlington, on account of its fine harbor, became the center of trade for Northwestern Vermont. Four-horse wagons loaded with merchandise went out into all the surrounding country and returned with the surplus products

of the farms. The southwest part of the State traded with Whitehall and Troy, the eastern part with Boston, or by way of the Connecticut River with towns below and with New York. Locks were constructed around Bellows Falls, Sumners Falls at Hartland, and Olcotts Falls at Hartford. Large boats coming to Bellows Falls had to be unloaded, but smaller boats could be taken through the locks. In the winter a farmer with a good pair of horses would load a sled with the products of his farm and go to market at Troy, Albany or Boston, returning with supplies for his family and money to pay his taxes.



23. TRAVEL.—Corresponding with the baggage wagons were two-horse, four-horse, and sometimes six-horse stages carrying the mails and passengers in all directions. On the great lines the passing stage, promptly on time, filled inside and out with passengers and their trunks, was a fine sight. In the late summer and early autumn droves of cattle guided by men and boys passed along the highways toward the market. Many a youth who had wondered whence the stages came and whither they went gained his first view of the outside world by going to market as a drover's boy.

The Erie Canal, a shining ribbon stretched between Lake Erie and the Hudson River, was completed in 1825, two years later than the canal from Lake Champlain to the Hudson river. This was of great advantage. The West could be reached more easily and was settled rapidly, and New York grew apace. Soon after the opening of the Erie Canal the wheat crop became unprofitable in Vermont on

account of the ravages of insects, and Western flour was brought in. Whitehall was an important distributing point for it, and a gathering point for Western emigrants as well. Teams from the Connecticut Valley often crossed the Green Mountains, carrying the persons and effects of emigrating families, and returned loaded with wheat flour, the product of the then far West.



Sampler

Fancy work in linen made in 1835 by Orlenda Riford,
thirteen years old

24. SOME EFFECTS OF THE WAR.—On account of the demands of the war and the interruption of commerce before and during the war, an impulse was given to manufactures. Vergennes was distinguished as well for the manufacture of cannon shot as for the fleet built there, and it had furnaces, forges, a rolling mill and a wire factory. Distilleries, especially of potato whiskey, became numerous in all parts of the State. On the return of peace the conditions of business were changed so that many establishments became unprofitable and were given up.

25. LOCAL MANUFACTURES.—The period considered in this chapter was one of local effort. Grist mills, saw mills, carding mills, fulling mills, starch factories and tanneries were thickly distributed through the state. Shoemakers, blacksmiths and tailors were numerous.



Sampler
Fancy work in silk, 1812, by a sixteen-year old girl

The farmers would carry their hides to the tannery and take their pay in leather. This was carried to the shoemaker and was made into boots and shoes for the family. But sometimes the shoemaker was an itinerant who went from house to house, carrying his tools in a sack on his back, and boarded with the family while he made their shoes. If he lacked a last of suitable size for any member of a household he

would select a stick from the woodpile, shape it with an axe, and construct upon it shoes or boots as were required.

In those days the local blacksmith had much more work than now. If a bolt was needed he would find a suitable rod, make a head upon one end, cut a screw upon the other and make a nut to fit. He made the horseshoes that he used and the nails to fasten them on with. In the early part of this period the nails used by carpenters were made by hand in the blacksmith shops.

Men's and boys' clothing was made either at home or by the local tailor or tailoress. Furniture and carriages were mostly the products of local cabinet and carriage shops.



Federal Park, Old Main Street, Rutland, in 1840

26. BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.—Several well-known business enterprises begun during this period still continue. One of these is the manufacture of carpenters' squares, begun in Shaftsbury in 1817, and said to be the oldest establishment of the kind in the world. Others are the Fairbanks Scale Works, established at St. Johnsbury about 1830, and The Tuttle Company, Publishers and Stationers, established at Rutland in 1832. Estey organs have been made in Brattleboro since 1846. A marble business was early started in

Dorset and Manchester, and later, in 1836, in West Rutland; and slate quarrying began in Fair Haven three years later.

In 1818 the Bank of Windsor and the Bank of Burlington were incorporated. These were the first banks after the State bank, which had already ceased to do business. The Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montpelier was established in 1827. The National Life Insurance Company was incorporated in 1848, and the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company was established a year later.



Colonial plough

27. TEMPERANCE REFORM.—We have already seen that distilleries were numerous in the State and that the people were addicted to drink. In 1829, Abraham Stearns of Woodstock was part owner of a distillery and was a producer of gin. Just after midnight the first day of November he was told that his distillery was on fire, and he said afterwards that the news brought him a feeling of relief as he had not liked the business. Judge Henry C. Denison heard the alarm and started for the fire, but when he came where he could see what was burning he turned back home and went to bed. That distillery was not rebuilt. A temperance reform had already begun. At first it was wholly a moral reform, but before the close of our period the sale of intoxicating drinks was restricted by law.

28. EDUCATION.—Common schools were maintained throughout the State. A small part of the expense was provided for by the towns. Money for this purpose was derived from the income of school lands and from a tax on the grand list of the town, laid first on the property of residents only, but after 1818 on the property of non-resi-



An old-fashioned school room (From an old plate)

dents as well. In 1838 the State received the sum of \$669,086.74 as a deposit of its share of moneys accumulated in the national treasury and not needed for the support of the government. This amount was loaned and the revenue applied for schools. The part of the cost of schools not furnished by the towns was provided for by the school district, and much of it was collected of the parents of the children in attendance as a charge for tuition.

The period before us was one of large families. The schools were full. In the Springs district in the town of Clarendon in 1797 resided eight families in which were one-hundred thirteen children, ninety-nine of whom attended the

district school at the same time. A much larger proportion of the people of the State attended school than now. In 1850 the number of pupils in attendance upon the elementary schools was 99,110, or more than thirty-one per cent of the whole population; while in 1924 the number of pupils enrolled in both elementary and high schools was only 63,671, or about eighteen per cent of the population.



Phillips Academy, Danville, Vt.; incorporated October 21, 1840
Caledonia County

During this period, in 1819, Norwich University, a military school having the rank and privileges of a college, was established at Norwich. It was removed to Northfield in 1866. A medical college was opened at Castleton in 1818, and another at Woodstock in 1830. Both institutions flourished and were useful in their time, but they have ceased to exist.

29. NEW CHURCHES.—The first Unitarian church in Vermont resulted from a division of the Congregational church in Burlington in 1810, and a few other Unitarian congrega-

tions have since been formed. A few Roman Catholic families came to Vermont at an early day, but no effort at organization for public worship was made until 1830, when a missionary was sent into the State, and two others were soon added. Roman Catholic churches are now found in all the larger and many of the smaller towns. The first Sunday school in Vermont was organized at Greensboro in 1814.

30. VISIT OF GENERAL LAFAYETTE.—An interesting event of this period was the visit of General Lafayette to the State in 1825, in accordance with an invitation of the legislature of 1824. Having participated in the celebration at Boston of the Battle of Bunker Hill on the 17th of June, the General and his suite came to Vermont, entering the State at Windsor, June 28, where he was met by the Governor's staff. Addresses of welcome were given at great meetings of the Revolutionary soldiers at Windsor, Woodstock, Royalton, Randolph, Montpelier and Burlington, at which place he laid the corner stone of the south building of the University of Vermont and was given a reception at the home of Governor Van Ness. The gatherings of old soldiers, the review of the struggle for independence, and the presence of the most popular hero among the European auxiliaries of the rising republic, tended strongly to enlarge the view and to nourish the patriotism of our people.

31. IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—One incident connected with the visit of General Lafayette must not be omitted. General William Barton, who, as Lieutenant-Colonel of militia, with a few men had captured the British General Prescott in July, 1777, near Newport, R. I., had become involved in debt in Vermont, and in consequence had been kept in jail at Danville for thirteen years. General Lafayette learned of the condition of his friend and paid the debt, enabling General Barton to return to his family in Rhode Island.

Imprisonment for debt, akin in its spirit to some of the punishments already mentioned as having passed away, was abolished in 1838.

32. MATCHES.—The history of this period would not be complete without notice of the introduction of friction matches about midway of it. No longer does the busy house-wife anxiously delay her breakfast while the small boy sent to the neighbors for fire loiters to pick the luscious raspberry and smears his luckless face with its tale-telling juice. A match is a little thing, but the changes in our mode of life that it has helped to make possible are not small.



Running home with fire borrowed from a neighbor

33. FARM MACHINERY.—It was during this period, too, that the threshing-machine and the horse-rake made their appearance. By the aid of such machines a smaller number of farm hands can grow and gather larger crops than were formerly secured.

34. RAILROADS.—By 1830 railroads and locomotives had been introduced into the United States. Before 1840 Boston had become a railroad center, and the Vermont legislature had granted a charter for a railroad from Lake Champlain

to the Connecticut River. Under this first charter nothing was accomplished, but another charter was granted in 1843. Ground was first broken for the road at Windsor in 1845; the first rail was laid at White River Junction in 1847; the first passenger train in Vermont ran over this road from White River Junction to Bethel, June 26, 1848. The Vermont Central and the Rutland and Burlington railroads were opened to Burlington in 1849; and within three years from this time railroads were opened from White River Junction to St. Johnsbury, from Essex Junction to Rouses Point, and from Rutland to Bennington, to Whitehall, and Troy, N. Y. Rutland at once became the business center for a large part of the State and part of it is now incorporated as a city.



1845 Brattleboro P. O. stamp (full size)

After the war Burlington renewed its lumber trade, bringing lumber from Canada by raft up the Richelieu River and Canal—pine from the Ottawa Valley and spruce from Quebec—and distributing it at various stages of manufacture to all parts of the Eastern States.

Every kind of business was affected by the railroads. The produce of the farms and merchandise from the cities were transported more cheaply and more quickly. Travel was made easier. The mails were carried more swiftly and delivered more frequently. The rates of postage in the beginning of our government were much higher than they are now. The postage on a letter was paid by the receiver and varied according to the distance from which it was brought. The rates for letters established by law in 1816 were as follows: each letter conveyed not more than

30 miles, 6 cents; over 30 miles and not more than 80 miles, 10 cents; over 80 miles and not more than 150 miles, 12.5 cents; over 150 miles and not more than 400 miles, 18.75 cents; over 400 miles, 25 cents. Private expresses carried much mail matter. They became responsible for its safety and carried at a less price than the government charged. In 1845, by act of Congress, the business of carrying the mails was forbidden to private parties, and the following rates were established for letters weighing one-half ounce or less: each letter conveyed not over 300 miles, 5 cents; over 300 miles, 10 cents. Two years later the use of adhesive stamps to prepay postage was authorized by act of Congress, and in 1856 their use was made compulsory. The first postage stamps made in the United States were printed at Brattleboro in 1845.

Four months before the first railroad train was seen in Vermont, a telegraph line had been completed between Troy, N. Y., and Burlington. So was the way preparing for new economical conditions and a new social state.



Derby Academy, Derby, Vt.
Orleans County

CHAPTER VIII

1850-1900

1. THE ANTI-SLAVERY VOTE.—In 1853 the anti-slavery vote for governor was large enough to prevent an election by the people. In 1854 a vacancy in the senate of the United States was to be filled by the legislature of Vermont, and Lawrence Brainerd, a Liberty Party man of 1841, was unanimously elected senator. In 1856 the State, by a large majority, chose electors to vote for John C. Fremont, the Republican candidate for President of the United States. This was a new party founded to prevent the further spread of slavery.

2. GROWTH OF THE NATIONAL IDEA.—During the last war with Great Britain the people of Vermont had exalted the authority of the state at the expense of the authority of the nation. Many of them had disputed the right of the federal government to call the militia of a state to act beyond the borders of the state, except in certain cases specified in the constitution of the United States. But the near approach of a hostile army aroused their patriotism and dispelled their scruples. Every huzza and bonfire and booming gun for victories on land and lake and ocean impressed more deeply the thought that the United States is a nation; and discussion of the tariff laws, of the Missouri compromise, of nullification, and of the fugitive slave law helped to emphasize the thought. Should there come rebellion on account of slavery, the position of Vermont was not doubtful.

3. THE SOUTHERN CLAIM.—Rebellion came. The people of the South were accustomed to slavery. To them the terms "master" and "slave" expressed relations necessary

among men, and therefore were right. They held that slaves were property, and claimed the right to take that property into any part of the Union and have for it the protection of the law.

4. THE PURPOSE OF THE NORTH.—To the people of the North the same terms suggested the reversal of fundamental laws. The permission of slavery in territory controlled by the national government was, in their judgment, a great wrong. Slavery had no rights and should have no protection beyond the States in which it already existed. Only by excluding it from the national domain could the nation purge itself from the greatest sin of the age. Such was the belief of the Republican party. The issue was joined in 1860, and the Republicans were victorious in the election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States.

5. SECESSION.—The slaveholders saw that the predominance of the Republican party meant that there would be no more Slave States, while the number of Free States, already in the majority, would soon be greatly increased. The privileges of slavery were sure to be diminished, and perhaps ultimately the institution itself would be overthrown. At any rate the day of their supremacy in the Union was past. Rather than remain in the Union, shorn of their former influence, they preferred to dissolve the Union. In December, 1860, a State convention of South Carolina passed an "ordinance of secession," declaring the State of South Carolina to be separate from and independent of the United States. In the course of the following month similar ordinances were passed by conventions in Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana, and by a convention in Texas on the first day of February, 1861. The conventions of the seceded States appointed delegates who met at Montgomery, Alabama, February 4, adopted a pro-

visional constitution and elected a president and a vice-president of their provisional government who were inaugurated February 18. Forts, arsenals, dock-yards, navy-yards, ships and other property of the United States within the seceded states had been seized by the states and were turned over to the Confederate government as soon as it was organized. Officers of the United States army and navy resigned their commissions and entered the service of the Confederacy. At only four places—Pensacola, Key West, Charleston, S. C., and at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay—were any fortifications left to the United States from the Rio Grande to the Potomac. Hostile forts and batteries were building for the reduction of two of these within the range of their guns, but their commanders were forbidden to fire upon them. The *Star of the West*, a government steamer sent from New York with reinforcements and supplies for Fort Sumter at Charleston, was fired upon by the Confederates and compelled to return. Senators and representatives in Congress from the Southern States left their seats and went home.

6. THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.—President Lincoln was inaugurated March 4, 1861, and in his inaugural address expressed his determination to do what he could to preserve the Union. The affairs of the government had been left in the greatest confusion. The men called to the administration of affairs were not familiar with their duties. What measures the Northern States would sustain was unknown. "What will result, peace or war?" was the question of many loyal men.

7. FORT SUMTER.—April 6th, 1861, a messenger from Major Anderson, commander of Fort Sumter, announced to the authorities at Washington that his provisions would not last beyond the middle of the month, after which, if not

supplied, the garrison must starve or surrender. On the 8th, notice was given to the governor of South Carolina that the fort would be supplied at any cost. A fleet was already on its way from New York with provisions and other supplies. After communication with Montgomery the surrender of the fort was demanded by General Beauregard, the Confederate commander. The surrender was refused. At half-past four o'clock in the morning of April 12, an attack was begun from all sides, and the fort was surrendered April 14. Seven thousand men had overcome seventy men. The Confederate States had made war upon the United States.

8. THE PRESIDENT'S CALL.—April 14, 1861, President Lincoln issued a call for seventy-five thousand men, and a call for Congress to meet July 4. The quota of Vermont was one regiment of infantry of seven hundred eighty men.

9. THE FIRST REGIMENT.—None of the Northern States were prepared for war. Vermont had a few companies of militia, but they did not contain as many men as were required, and they were not properly armed and equipped. But recruiting began at once. Arms and clothing were procured as speedily as possible. At the end of the month everything needed had been provided, and on May 2, 1861, the First Regiment of Vermont Volunteers encamped in Rutland. The regiment was mustered into the United States service May 8, left Rutland the next day and reached Fortress Monroe, Va., the 13th.

10. VERMONT AROUSED.—It had been a busy month in Vermont. On the day of the surrender of Fort Sumter the governor had issued a call for the troops required, and a call for the legislature to meet in extra session April 25, 1861, to make provision for raising and arming the forces

needed. Meanwhile in all parts of the State meetings were held, with speeches and resolutions expressive of a determination to maintain the Union at every cost. Money for the equipment of volunteers and the support of their families was pledged by individuals and by corporations, and the representatives of the towns were instructed to make liberal appropriations of money and to provide for men to carry on the war. The women added to their household duties the making of the uniforms for the soldiers, and two hundred Burlington women resolved to consider all their time and all their energies sacred to the purpose of restoring the authority of the government. The legislature met at the time appointed, and in three days had adjourned and gone home. They had appropriated, by unanimous vote, one million dollars for the defense of the nation, and had provided for organizing, arming and equipping six full regiments for a term of two years. Volunteers for two regiments were called for May 7, and before May 11 men enough for five regiments had offered their services. Vermont was aflame with patriotic ardor. The whole North kindled with like enthusiasm.

II. THE SOUTH AROUSED.—The same events that aroused the North aroused the South. From all the seceded states volunteers rushed towards Charleston. The border states made angry response to President Lincoln's call for troops. North Carolina, Arkansas, Tennessee and Virginia seceded; Kentucky and Missouri attempted to maintain a neutral position. After the secession of Virginia, Richmond became the capital of the Confederacy. The northernmost Confederate States, on the Fourth of July, 1861, when Congress met, were Virginia, Tennessee and Arkansas. The task before the nation was to overcome rebellion in these states and in those south of them. The struggle lasted four years. At the end victory for the Union was complete.

and Sixteenth, for nine months, had been forwarded to Washington. No new regiments were furnished in 1863. The Third Vermont Battery was mustered in January 1, 1864, and the Seventeenth Vermont Regiment in March and April of the same year.

15. THE SERVICE.—The service of the First Vermont Regiment was in the neighborhood of Fortress Monroe, in



Reunion of Thirteenth Vermont Regiment at Gettysburg, Pa.,
October, 1899

Virginia. The Seventh Vermont served in New Orleans, at Vicksburg and at Baton Rouge on the Mississippi, and at Pensacola, Fla., and Mobile, Ala. After the close of the war this regiment was sent, as a part of an army of observation, to the banks of the Rio Grande in Texas, to watch the progress of events in Mexico, where an attempt was making with the aid of France to establish an empire. The scheme failed and the regiment was mustered out and sent home, reaching Brattleboro in April, 1866.

The Eighth Vermont saw service in Louisiana and Mississippi, and later, in 1864, in the Valley of Virginia, where it did valiant fighting under Colonel, afterwards General, Stephen Thomas.

The Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Vermont regiments were brigaded as the First Vermont Brigade in October, 1861. This brigade had its full share of marching and fighting in General McClellan's campaign against Richmond, performed distinguished service at Savage Station and White Oak Swamp, also at Fredericksburg under General Hooker, in the Wilderness and at Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor during General Grant's advance against Richmond, and in the Valley of Virginia at Winchester and Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, and led in the final assault on Petersburg in April, 1865.

The Ninth Vermont reached Washington in July, 1862, and was sent to Winchester, Va., then to Harper's Ferry, arriving just in time to be surrendered in September with the rest of the troops there. The regiment was paroled and sent to Chicago for the winter. After it was exchanged in the spring the Ninth served in Southeastern Virginia, and then in North Carolina, and was ordered to join the army of General Grant in September, 1864. A portion of this regiment, under Captain A. E. Leavenworth, was the first Union infantry to enter Richmond after its evacuation by the Confederates under General Lee.

The Tenth and Eleventh regiments were engaged in all the battles in which the First Brigade took part, beginning with Spottsylvania and the battle of the Monocacy.

The Second Vermont Brigade was composed of the five regiments of the nine-months men already named. Its most distinguished service was at Gettysburg, where, under General George J. Stannard, it helped to repulse the severest charge of the three days' battle.

A State monument has been placed on the ground "where Stannard's Brigade fought," and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies.

The Seventeenth Vermont Regiment "marched from the mustering ground into the carnage of the Wilderness, placed the name of a bloody battlefield on its colors for almost every month of its service, and was under almost constant fire until Richmond fell."

The First Vermont Cavalry took part in seventy-six engagements in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Richmond was captured April 3, 1865. General Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court House April 9. The war was soon ended. Before autumn the Vermont troops, except the Seventh Regiment, had returned to their homes.

In "Vermont in the Civil War," the Hon. G. G. Benedict says:

"In proportion to her population more sons of Vermont fell in battle and more gave their lives to the cause of the Union than of any other Northern State.

"The Vermont regiments, batteries and companies comprised about twenty-nine thousand men. Of their original members nearly two thousand re-enlisted to serve until the close of the war, and nearly two thousand conscripts paid the commutation fee, which would secure the enlistment of a volunteer, and was accepted by the military authorities as equivalent to furnishing a man. The final aggregates upon the books of the Adjutant-General of Vermont were as follows:

Enlisted in Vermont organizations	28,967
Veterans re-enlisted	1,961
Enlistments in the regular army and navy	1,339
Drafted men who paid commutation	1,971
<hr/>	
Whole number of men furnished by the State	34,238

"This total was less by one-thousand four than the number credited to the State by the War Department, which was 35,242, many enlistments of Vermonters in the regular army and navy having apparently been reported at Washington which were not reported to the State authorities. At the close of the war the State stood credited with a surplus of one thousand five hundred thirteen men over its quotas under all calls.



Soldiers' monument in town of Hartford
*"I tell of life that calmly looked on death,
Of peerless valor and of trust sublime."*—Dorr.

"This number was furnished from a population comprising less than the average proportion of men of military age. The general percentage of males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five in the country in 1860 was 20.80. In Vermont the percentage was 19.27. The total population of Vermont at the outbreak of the war was 315,098; the total number of men subject to military duty was 60,719. Of the total population of Vermont one in every

ten enlisted. Of her able-bodied men of military age, every other one shouldered his musket and went to fight for his country.

"With a total valuation of property for taxation in 1861 of a little over \$85,000,000, the State expended \$9,887,353 for war purposes, of which amount \$5,215,787 was expended by the towns without expectation or realization of repayment. In her treasure, as in her lives, Ver-



Vermont State Soldiers' Home

mont gave something more than her share to the country's cause. The brilliancy and value of the service rendered by the Vermont troops is denied by no student of the history of the war; and impartial judges admit it to be remarkable that the troops of one State, who constituted but an eighteenth part of the army, should have had a leading part in so many of the most decisive campaigns and battles of the war. If some of this distinction was their good fortune, it will not be denied that most of it was due to their quality as fighters.

"It is because these Green Mountain bayonets were *thinking* bayonets; because the courage of these men was *manly* courage; because its underlying principle was devotion to *duty*; because the service was *patriotic* service, that it is worth commemorating."

The State continues to show its appreciation of the defenders of the Union by its support of the Vermont Soldiers' Home, established at Bennington and incorporated in 1884.



Raiders demanding funds at St. Albans bank in 1864

16. THE ST. ALBANS RAID.—At the beginning of the war, St. Albans was a town of nearly four thousand inhabitants, the center of business for half a county. Several livery stables and three banks were among its business institutions. There were three good hotels there in 1864, and the Welden House, well known to travelers for a long time, was in process of construction. Strangers were coming to town daily, and a few more or a few less attracted no attention. On October 10, five came to town, three stopping at one hotel and two at another. The next day three more came

and the eight spent a full week in studying the town, but exciting no suspicion. On the 18th and 19th others came. There were now in town more than twenty, distributed among the three hotels. They were Confederate guerillas who came from Canada in aid of the rebellion. An unusual number of the citizens were out of town. The day was cloudy; rain was threatening. The streets were remarkably quiet. At three o'clock in the afternoon of the 19th the banks were entered and robbed, while a part of the company guarded the approaches. Then, taking horses from the livery stables and saddles from the shops, the party rode away northward in small groups and escaped into Canada with \$208,000. An alarm had been given before the raiders left. The citizens began to gather and some shots were fired. One American, a St. Albans man, was wounded mortally and one raider severely. To guard against further incursions a company of infantry home guards was organized at St. Albans, and two companies of cavalry were raised in the northern part of the State, which constituted the first regiment of frontier cavalry.



CHAPTER IX

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

1. The people of the United States were unable to endure complacently the atrocious oppression of the inhabitants of Cuba by the Spanish government and were annoyed at the interruption of American commerce with the island. Consequently relations became strained between the United States and the kingdom of Spain. February 15, 1898, the battleship "Maine" was blown up in Havana Harbor, and war was declared by the United States April 18.



Admiral George Dewey

2. ADMIRAL DEWEY.—The Pacific squadron was in Hong Kong Bay, China, under command of Vice-Admiral George Dewey, a native of Montpelier. In accordance with the rules of warfare it was necessary for him to leave Hong Kong. He could not enter any other neutral harbor for the purpose of coaling, and it was difficult for him to reach the nearest port of the United States. Therefore, and in accordance with instructions from Washington to "find the Spanish fleet and capture or destroy it," he sailed for the Philippines, entered Manila Bay on the early morning of May 1, opened fire upon the Spanish vessels anchored there, and sent the whole fleet of ten boats to the bottom.

It was done without the loss of a man to the Americans. This was one of the greatest naval victories recorded, and marks Admiral Dewey as one of the greatest naval heroes of the world.

3. CAPTAIN CLARK.—In March, the *Oregon*, under command of Captain Charles E. Clark, a native of Bradford, was on the coast of California. She was needed at Santiago, Cuba. Captain Clark was ordered to get her there, and he did. She left San Francisco on March 19, steamed the 13,000 miles without a mishap or strain, swung into line with the other battleships at Santiago Bay, reported



Admiral Clark's birthplace at Bradford

ready for action and participated in the naval engagement of July 3, in which the entire Spanish fleet was sunk. That was the finest sailing record ever made by a battleship. The superb manner in which it was done and the bravery on the part of Captain Clark, who was ignorant of the location of the Spanish fleet and thought it might be cruising off the east coast of South America, at once placed him in the front rank of the nation's heroes.

3. AT CHICKAMAUGA PARK.—Not many Vermonters were engaged in conflict with the Spanish on land. The first regiment of Vermont volunteers, consisting of fifty

officers and nine hundred eighty men, was mustered into the United States service, but was retained in camp at Chickamauga Park, Ga., where, with a large part of the Volunteer Army gathered there, it experienced severe suffering and loss from disease and death.

A suitable testimonial to the Spanish War volunteers was voted by the legislature of 1904.

4. WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES.—A sequel to the war with Spain was the resistance against the United States government on the part of the Filipino people, the archipelago having passed over to American sovereignty from that of Spain by virtue of the treaty of Paris. Many Vermonters were engaged in the suppression of this rebellion and distinguished themselves in the service.



Vermont Academy, Saxtons River, Windham County



Across the Valley to Mt. Mansfield

CHAPTER X

BEGINNINGS OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

HOME LIFE. The home is an Anglo-Saxon institution. It was developed by the English people. It was brought to America by the Pilgrims and Puritans, a high-minded, liberty-loving and God-fearing people, in order to nurture their children under wholesome influences and to afford



The Farm in Winter

them freedom in government and in religion. The goal of life was not wealth, position or social pleasure; it was to make a home, and it was through such people and purposes that the home reached its highest development in America and in the world.

In the early colonial days the family was a unit and family ties were strong. During the winter evenings the father and mother and their numerous children would gather around the family fireplace, with the hearthstone as the center, and devote their time to reading, studying and conversing together, and usually before retiring a selection from the Bible was read and all knelt in prayer. No better

home training was ever afforded by any people. The minds of the children were quickened, their ideals of life were elevated, their habits were carefully formed, and there went out from these homes a type of man and of woman that has never been surpassed in intelligence, in character and in service to mankind. As evidence of the spirit and training of those early days it is interesting to note that 18 out of the 24 members of the class of 1824 of Middlebury College became ministers of the gospel.

The tallow-dip faded and the oil lamp came in as a substitute. The stove was installed and the fireplace was closed. For years thereafter the family maintained its unity by assembling around the stove-hearth and near the lamp, but the enchantment of the blazing fire in the old fireplace was absent.

Toward the end of the nineteenth century furnaces for heating were put into the basements and the old family stove vanished. Electricity came in and the kerosene lamp went out. The old conditions that bound together and unified the family were weakened, communities increased in number and numbers, social relations and pleasures multiplied, and the old Puritan type of home adjusted itself to the new conditions. 'Neighborliness' became a lost virtue; 'going a visiting' became a lost pleasure; 'calling' became a social art, and the automobile and the moving-pictures became convenient means of entertainment. And yet, the blood of the old sturdy stock still runs clear and the faith of the fathers still remains bright.

With the development of community life, not only did society develop and become a potential factor, but there developed also numerous associations and clubs,—recreational, humanitarian, scientific, cultural and religious. As a result each community in Vermont is overstocked with societies, associations and clubs, many of which through duplication of effort waste energy and fail in desired results.

On account of the changes in the home-life, produced through the changes in economic and social conditions, a greater task is thrown upon the school and the church, which, with the home, made up the trinity of organized training and influence.

2. RELIGIOUS ACTIVITY. Some changes in the modes of religious activity became evident during the last fifty years of the nineteenth century and were significant of new conceptions on the part of Christian people. The afternoon preaching service in the churches was abandoned; an increased prominence was given to the Sunday school; a great number of young people's religious societies, sometimes including several denominations, were organized, and the structure of the modern church edifice was introduced. Formerly a single audience room, with a small entrance hall, was all that was required for a church building. But now, in addition to these, a chapel, lecture room, class rooms, parlor and kitchen are possessed or desired.

The religious element in human nature is just as strong today as it was early in the nineteenth century, and it is more enlightened. A century ago more people, relatively, attended religious services, which was called "going to meeting." The father, mother and children of each family attended services in the forenoon and afternoon, and in summer the families would spend the intervening time in lunching and visiting together. It was their weekly social gathering and it maintained acquaintance-ship, good-fellowship and social equilibrium. The preaching was dynamic in kind and orthodox in character, but it is doubtful if it was as able as the preaching of today, although the clergymen in those early days held a relatively higher standing in their respective communities. However,

the preaching of those days was conducive to the keeping up of religious sentiment and services in the home and in the town. With the abundance of reading matter available today people read more and are better informed on current religious thought.

On account of the decrease in population in many of the rural towns in Vermont the churches in such towns have become sorely crippled in revenues, and, as a result, many of them have federated both organically and spiritually.

3. GENERAL EDUCATION.—The means for the general education of the people of Vermont have phenomenally increased during the past fifty years. There is almost a surfeit of excellent newspapers and periodicals at reasonable prices. There are, also, public libraries in 205 of the towns, free delivery of mail in city and country, county agents and specialists available at call, and lectures and conferences in frequent succession. As a result no adult citizen need be destitute of any information he may desire, and the people of Vermont are as well informed as the people of any state.

4. PROFESSIONS.—One hundred years ago the three distinctive professions were law, medicine and preaching. Any one belonging to any one of these three was esteemed as belonging to a superior class and was treated with deference. But with the increased educational facilities afforded through the public schools, the press, libraries and lectures, resulting in the general elevation of the people, the gap between these professions and the classes has so far closed up that it is scarcely visible. Law is anchored to principles and is little affected by changes, but the practice of medicine has been wholly transformed by scientific discoveries within the past fifty years.

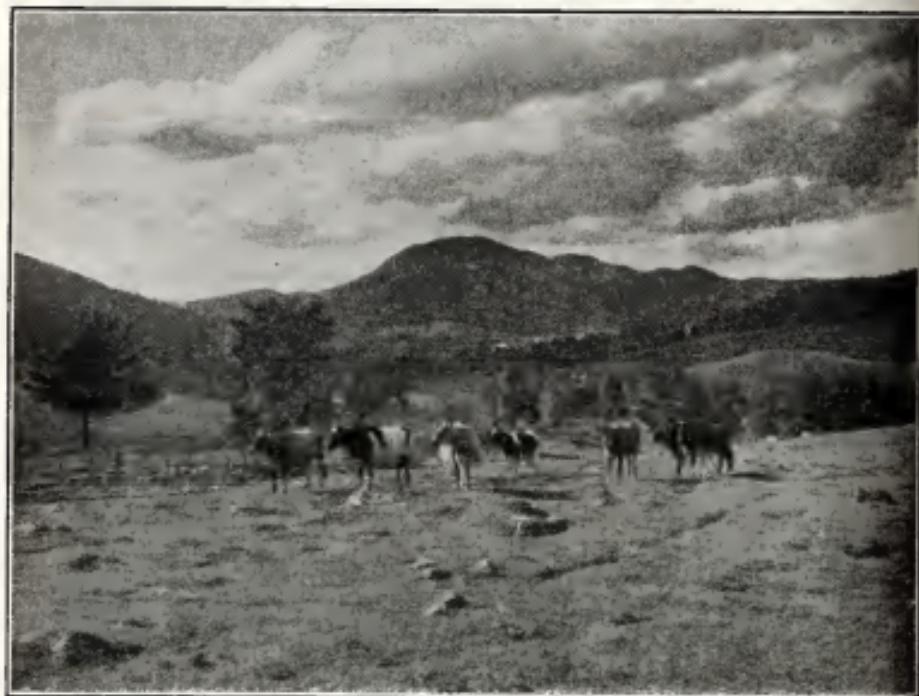
5. POLITICAL AFFAIRS.—While apparently there do not appear at the end of the first two decades of the twentieth century as many outstanding men of the statesman type as

were in prominence at the end of the nineteenth century, nevertheless there are far more persons engaged at the present time in political participation. But, in contrast, the foundations of government are being weakened through the creeping-in of political fallacies and by neglect on the part of citizens to perform their patriotic and political duties. In 1922, out of a voting list of 89,066 men and 62,088 women, a total of 151,154 eligible voters, only 48,386, not including the Democratic Party, which employs the system of nomination by filing names of candidates, attended the primaries, and at the general election in November only 49,161 Republicans, 17,059 Democrats, 1943 Prohibitionists and 141 others attended the polls. In 1924, a presidential year, out of an eligible list of 161,283 voters, only 102,917 voted. This neglect indicates a lassitude of interest in political affairs on the part of the voters and rightfully causes some concern on the part of the loyal citizens of the State.

6. AGRICULTURE.—Some important industrial changes occurred during the last decades of the last century. The introduction of agricultural machinery led to a very general substitution of horses for oxen in farm work; the shortening of the time of harvest, particularly in the haying season, left time for work in the fall that was formerly done in the spring and brought the seeding time to a close at an earlier period. The feeding of western grain and the use of artificial fertilizers were new departures, and the introduction of cheese factories and creameries began to revolutionize and increase dairying.

Since the opening of the present century agriculture as a science has been subjected to radical changes through various scientific discoveries and, as an occupation, has been greatly modified by economic conditions. The decrease in population in the Vermont towns became a subject of consideration eighty years ago, this decrease being due chiefly to cheap

land in the West and to greater rewards in other lines of business. By the increase in the cost of farm operations and a relatively less margin than is received in some other occupations, the population of the Vermont towns has continued to decrease, especially since the beginning of the present century, and the number of acres of improved land



A Vermont Pasture

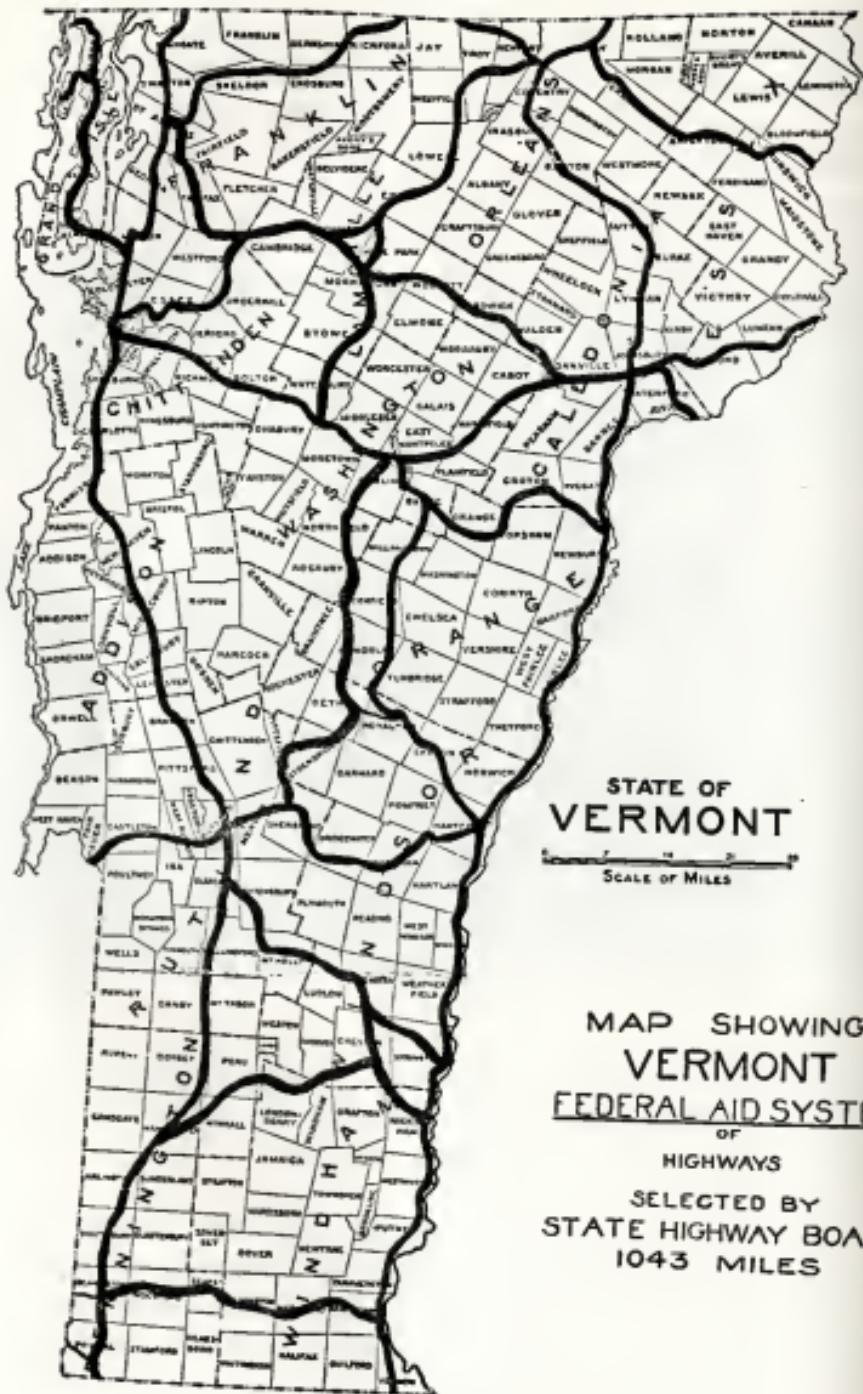
has accordingly decreased. But the cost of farm operation, due chiefly to the high cost of labor, compelled the farmers to resort to the use of electricity, to mechanical appliances and to modern machinery. As a result the tractor, the truck, the gang-plow, the spreader and the hay-loader have become common on farms, the milking-machine and the separator have become installed in dairy barns and the automobile has become the means of conveyance. The last three farm appurtenances have aided greatly in changing the

character of dairying from butter-making to milk-shipping and also have contributed to an increase in the number of dairy cows during the last decade. In fact, the last census showed that Vermont had a larger number of dairy cows than were ever reported in any previous census. It also had the largest number per thousand people of any state, namely 823.2. The number of dairy cows per thousand people in the other New England States was,—Maine, 228.4; New



Hampshire, 216.6; Massachusetts, 38.2; Rhode Island, 35.4; Connecticut, 81.5. Wisconsin, with 682.0 cows per thousand people, was second in position in the United States, and Rhode Island was in the last position.

MANUFACTURING.—Although Vermont has a large rainfall and its streams are numerous, in all probability no large manufacturing cities will be developed within the confines of the State for a few decades on account of the shortness of the streams and the lack of large level areas for im-



STATE OF
VERMONT

Scale of Miles

MAP SHOWING
VERMONT
FEDERAL AID SYSTEM
OF
HIGHWAYS
SELECTED BY
STATE HIGHWAY BOARD
1043 MILES

pounding water. But Vermont, with its large areas available and adapted to forestry, has exceptional opportunities for a multitude of small woodworking establishments.

Many of the old industries continue, but with the competition in manufacture and increased cost of production and transportation more economic methods were necessarily introduced. In several electricity has been substituted for water-power, and it also has aided in the establishment of new industries. With the beginning of the century several large dams were constructed for generating electricity, noticeably in the towns of Chittenden, Morristown, Ryegate, Somerset, Vernon, and Whitingham, and the construction of others is contemplated. Through the extensive development of electricity the lighting of houses, barns, shops, mills, manufacturing plants and places of business has become general and electrical power is fast becoming applied in household service and in farm operations.

8. AUTOMOBILES.—The first person in Vermont to own and to operate an automobile was Dr. Joseph H. Linsley of Burlington. In 1898 he purchased a Stanley steamer, called a locomobile, in Newton, Mass., for \$900, and after learning to operate the machine he had it shipped to his home. It was a high-wheeled, single-seated vehicle and produced considerable attention and speculation wherever it appeared.

The first law in Vermont regulating the use of automobiles was passed November 18, 1902. This law limited the speed of motor vehicles within the limits of cities, incorporated villages, fire districts and the thickly populated parts of towns to six miles per hour, and outside of these limits of population they were limited to fifteen miles per hour. The first law in Vermont requiring the registration of automobiles was passed December 10, 1904, and the first applicant for registration of car under this act was Charles C. Warren of Waterbury.

At the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1905, there were 369 automobiles and 8 motorcycles registered in Vermont by residents of the State, and at the end of the fiscal year of 1906 there were 864 automobiles and 8 motorcycles. At the end of the calendar year 1909 there were registered 1658 automobiles and trucks and 83 motorcycles; at the end of the calendar year of 1910 there were registered 2466 automobiles and trucks and 124 motorcycles; of 1915, 11,499 automobiles and trucks and 525 motorcycles; of 1920, 28,709 automobiles, 2,916 trucks and 946 motorcycles; and of 1924, 57,072 automobiles, 4,107 trucks and 799 motorcycles. The growth and use of automobiles is indicated by the facts that in 1910 there were in Vermont 145 persons per automobile; in 1915, 30 persons; in 1920, 11 persons; in 1924, 6 persons.

The introduction of automobiles brought good roads, and the construction of good roads brought automobiles. The increase in the use of automobiles and in their prevalence has been phenomenal. Their prevalence has changed living conditions, modified business methods and created new industries and occupations. The driving horse and the wayside watering trough have practically disappeared. Bus lines came into operation in 1920, travel by steam and electric cars greatly diminished, and trolley lines discontinued service, namely the St. Albans and Swanton line in 1921, the Brattleboro street line in 1923, the Bellows Falls and Saxtons River line in 1923, the line from West Rutland to Fair Haven, July 7, 1924, and the Rutland street lines, December 27, 1924. Every community has one or more garages for the sale, repair or storage of cars and gasoline tanks have become numerously and conveniently installed for car owners. The general ownership of cars has enabled the people of Vermont to know and appreciate the geography, scenic features and advantages of the State and to become better acquainted with one another, while good roads have



Smugglers' Notch



Birthplace of Stephen A. Douglas, Brandon

enabled non-residents to discover the attractions of the State and their coming has increased the patronage of the hotels, pleasure resorts and general business. For the accommodation of tourists numerous inviting camp sites have been established, farm homes as roadhouses have become common and booths for the sale of garden produce and other commodities are located along every main highway. Good roads and the prevalence of cars have carried the country people to the city and brought the city people to the country, have established a mutuality of understanding and regard and brought health, pleasure and knowledge to all.

9. INVENTIONS.—The last decades of the nineteenth century produced a large number of new inventions of popular interest and aid, but the first two decades of the twentieth century have witnessed an unprecedented number of inventions and scientific discoveries, some of which are revolutionary in character, and all contributory to human convenience, comfort or pleasure. Not only during these two decades has the automobile been perfected as a vehicle for travel and traffic and the moving pictures have become so developed that they are a popular means of pleasure and education, but, in addition to these, have come the air-plane as a rapid means of transportation, the wireless as a quick means of communication and the radio as a gratifying means by which people having sets therefor are able to hear and enjoy in their homes the finest music produced, the greatest lectures given and the ablest speeches made.

10. POPULATION.—The population of the State in 1860 was 315,098; in 1870, 330,551; in 1880, 332,286; in 1890, 332,422; in 1900, 343,641; in 1910, 355,956; in 1920, 352,428, registering the first decrease since its establishment. The population diminished in the ten years from 1850 to 1860, in 136 towns; from 1860 to 1870, in 144 towns; from 1870 to 1880, in 135 towns; from 1880 to 1890, in 186 towns; from 1890 to 1900, in 163 towns; from 1900 to 1910

in 162 towns; and from 1910 to 1920, in 184 towns. Between 1910 and 1920 the decrease in population in the rural towns was approximately 14,500.

11. REPRESENTATION.—One of the results to Vermont of the census of 1850 was the reduction of the number of its representatives in Congress to three. This number was retained for thirty years, after which time the State has had only two representatives in Congress. The congressional districts of the present day correspond very nearly with those of 1791.

12. THE COUNTY.—We have seen that the county took on a new character with the introduction of the senate in 1836. A further development of that character occurred in 1850, upon an amendment of the State constitution requiring the election of the chief county officers to be made by the freemen of the county. This change was effected by the adoption of amendments fourteen to twenty, inclusive. Another step in the same direction was taken soon after by the legislative enactments in respect to the sale of intoxicating liquors and requiring the election of county commissioners. By reason of a still later enactment, that of 1872, authorizing the county judges to order the assessment of an annual tax, the county has been endowed with another function and has become a self-taxing body.

Under the eighteenth amendment to the federal constitution in 1921 Miss Edna Beard of the town of Orange was the first woman to be elected as a member of the house of representatives in Vermont, and in 1923 she was elected senator from Orange County, being the first woman to be elected to the upper branch of the general assembly of Vermont.

In 1923 there were four women who were members of the house of representatives and in 1925 there were eleven women.

CHAPTER XI

THE WORLD WAR

Lao-Tsze, one of China's first and greatest philosophers, teachers and statesmen, said, "There is no greater evil than ambition and no greater sin than greed." He used the word "ambition" in its original and derivative meaning, which had no redeemable element in it.

The Holy Alliance, organized in 1814 and composed of Austria, France, Prussia and Russia, represented the three main divisions of the Christian Church and expressed numerous pious purposes, but was neither holy nor an alliance. In an attempt to suppress individual liberty, it declared at a meeting in Verona, October 10, 1822:

"1. The high contracting powers, being convinced that the system of representative government is equally as incompatible with the monarchical principle as the maxim of the sovereignty of the people is with Divine Right, engage mutually in the most solemn manner to use all their efforts to put an end to the system of representative government in whatever country it may exist in Europe, and to prevent its being introduced in those countries where it is not yet known.

"2. As it can not be doubted that the liberty of the Press is the most powerful means used by the pretended supporters of the rights of nations, to the detriment of those of Princes, the high contracting parties promise reciprocally to adopt all proper measures to suppress it not only in their own states, but also in the rest of Europe."

It was these sentiments that evoked the declaration of the Munroe doctrine in the United States, acquiesced in by Great Britain, and incited the countries of South America to declare their independence; but these sentiments persisted

for a hundred years longer among rulers in Europe and culminated in the World War.

The character and assertiveness of 'divine right' is expressed in a statement made by the supreme court of Missouri, in 1856 in its decision of a case brought by Frederick William IV, king of Prussia, against a citizen of Missouri, as follows: "The plaintiff states that he is absolute monarch of the Kingdom of Prussia, and as King thereof is the sole government of that country; that he is unrestrained by any constitution or law, and that his will, expressed in due form, is the only law of that country, and is the only legal power there known to exist as law."

Emperor William II of Germany in a speech delivered to German troops in Potsdam in 1908 stated: "I represent monarchy by the grace of God. Only one is master in the empire and I am that one; I will tolerate no other. You must all have one will and that is my will; there is only one law and that is my law. If I order you to shoot down your relatives, brothers,—yes, even parents,—you must obey me without murmuring."

Out of the fiction of 'divine right' to rule there was born an ambition on the part of certain rulers in Europe to rule the world.

The unclaimed islands of the seas had been appropriated by different nations through the right of discovery; the belated continent of Africa had been wholly apportioned by the governments of Europe among themselves by 1890; the dismemberment of China was attempted by these same ambitious nations, but was frustrated by diplomatic action on the part of the United States. There were no more lands of weak and primitive people to be seized and exploited, and so certain nations of Europe began to consider the extension of their influence, if not rule, over some of their less fortunate neighbors. The belief in the 'divine right' to rule naturally prompted and promoted an ambition to be-

come a super-nation, to be followed by world supremacy. This ambition was daring, even to foolhardiness, in the face of the rapid advancement and triumph of democratic ideas.

Germany incurred the suspicions of the world in its project of the Berlin-Bagdad railway, the deepening and widening of the Kiel Canal, and by its excessive military activities and war-supply productions.

Because Serbia had secured independence, the Slavic people of Austria, Hungary, Russia and other countries grew restless and became desirous of release and freedom. Austria, actuated by her old beliefs, attempted to suppress these popular sentiments and to secure a firmer control over its restive subjects and in its dependencies. It suspected Serbia of encouraging these sentiments and of fomenting rebellion.

Archduke Ferdinand, the crown prince of Austria, was the Austrian emperor's agent for carrying into effect the policy of suppression in the dependencies. At Serajevo, Bosnia, on June 28, 1914, he was shot by a young student by the name of Princip. A secret trial was held. After three weeks of deliberation the court announced its decision, namely, that Serbian officials had instigated the attack. This was alleged as an adequate cause for war. Serbia, an independent state of an independent people, must be crushed and brought under subjection to Austria.

It was an opportunity for Germany, with its ambitions for a middle European empire and for world supremacy. Germany had been schooled in the bold belief of its supreme right to rule. It believed itself 'over all' in culture and ability. On July 5, it assured Austria of its support, and, later, craftily seconded Austria's demands upon Serbia. On July 23, Austria sent an ultimatum to Serbia. The conditions were impossible for an independent and self-respecting nation. Serbia, through the advice of other nations, accepted all that did not actually destroy its self-sovereignty,

and declined acceptance of those that did. Its reply was scouted and rejected. War was declared July 28.

It was known that Russia, being Slavic and closely allied with Serbia, would support that country. On Austria's rejection of Serbia's reply, Russia at once began to commandeer and concentrate troops. On July 31, Germany sent an ultimatum to Russia. Its conditions were practically impossible and were therefore not accepted. The World War was begun.

Austria and Germany approached Bulgaria, Greece, Italy, Rumania and Turkey for support. Bulgaria and Turkey agreed to support Austria and Germany and thus formed the compact known as the 'central powers.' France, having an offensive and defensive alliance with Russia, supported that country. Belgium was invaded, and Belgium armed. Great Britain had an agreement to protect Belgium. This agreement was considered a 'scrap of paper' by the Germans. Great Britain met its agreement. Italy, Greece and Rumania joined the Allies. War was on in all the fury of passion and frightfulness of shrapnel, poisonous gas, liquid fire, submarines and bombing air-planes. It was unprecedented, gigantic and merciless. More new agents, devices, inventions, discoveries, machines, forces and elements were let loose than the world dreamed were possible.

The United States endeavored to preserve its neutrality. Protests were repeatedly made to Germany against its interruption of American commerce and the destruction of American lives through the sinking of ships by submarines and war cruisers. These protests were ineffectual. The "Lusitania" was sunk off the coast of Ireland on May 7, 1915; 1396 passengers were drowned, 106 of whom were Americans. President Wilson in vigorous language declared to Germany the nature of America's contention concerning the rights involved in the destruction of American lives, stating that the United States was "contending for something

much greater than mere rights of property or privileges of commerce," in fact, "nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity." Germany agreed to cease its ruthlessness and promised indemnity for American lives lost. But the sinking of ships continued.

The United States was pestered with numerous insidious German and Austrian agents and spies. These interfered with the processes of manufacture and labor and attempted to create a spirit of disloyalty. Even representatives of the Austrian and German governments did not hesitate to engage in intrigues and plots to influence newspapers, destroy property and create disorder.

On January 31, 1917, Germany announced its resumption of submarine warfare. The German ambassador's credentials were passed to him by President Wilson and diplomatic relations ceased. Neutrality had reached its limit. Affairs were critical. American ships were armed. On March 18, three were sunk. An overt act had occurred. The president called congress together in extraordinary session on April 2, and informed that joint body that a "state of war" existed. On April 6, Declaration of War was made.

2. THE STATE OF VERMONT AND THE WORLD WAR.— War with the central powers of Europe was anticipated by the people of Vermont. On March 3, 1917, the general assembly, being in session, passed an act appropriating \$1,000,000, and thereby made provision for extra compensation for all Vermont soldiers that might be called into service and aid for their families in the event that war should be declared. By this act Vermont was the first state to make definite provisions for war and for an increase, or bonus, to the federal pay allowed its soldiers.

On account of the activities of Villa, an aspirant for the presidency of Mexico, and a raid made by him upon the

town of Columbus, New Mexico, President Wilson, on June 18, 1916, called out the national guard of the various states. The Vermont National guard was at once mobilized at Fort Ethan Allen. The troops left for the Mexican border on June 26, and reported ready for action July 2. After the border troubles were quelled the troops were ordered home, arrived at Fort Ethan Allen September 27, were mustered out October 11, and the Vermont National Guard was released from federal service.

This was the nucleus of the Vermont troops in the World War.

By order of the war department on March 25, 1917, Company B, first regiment, was ordered mobilized at its armory and on March 30, 1917, was mustered into federal service, and on April 2, 1917, the other companies of the Vermont national guard were mobilized at their respective armories and were mustered into federal service April 7, 1917, the next day after the declaration of a state of war by the president.

The national guard of Vermont at this time was composed of twelve companies, which were dispersed and assigned to guard duty at railway bridges and tunnels, canals, locks and other public utilities. On August 5, the entire regiment was drafted into the United States Army and became the First Vermont Infantry, being composed of 2049 enlisted men.

On August 18 the Vermont Infantry was broken up and the members were assigned to various units of the 26th Division, known as the 'Yankee Division.' This division contained 24 officers and 1837 enlisted men of the First Vermont regiment. It was the first division in France and the first National Guard division at the front. During September and October units consisting of 24 officers and 1737 men were forwarded to France. The remainder of the regiment was sent south and retained there, was recruited to its full

strength, was designated as the 57th Pioneer Infantry and embarked for France on September 28, 1918.

Members of the 26th Division participated in various engagements in the vicinity of Chateau Thierry, in the Argonne Forest, and in the St. Mihiel sector, and the Division elicited high praise from its general and from the French High Command on account of its spirit, its readiness, its resourcefulness and its courage.

At the close of the first year of the war Vermont had more men overseas in proportion to its population than any other state.

3. **VERMONT VOLUNTEER MILITIA.**—As the State would be left without adequate protection on the departure of the national guard, a Vermont Volunteer Militia was organized on May 10, 1917, and a school of instruction for its commissioned officers was conducted at Norwich University July 5-14.

4. **SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT.**—On March 8, 1917, Governor Graham issued an order under the laws of the State for an enrollment by the listers of each town of all male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. The number registered was approximately 63,120.

On account of a 'state of war' as declared by President Wilson on April 6, 1917, a selective service act was passed by congress on April 30. This provided for a new system of registration, with the county as the unit and the county sheriff and clerk and a county physician as a board of registration. As the township is the unit in Vermont through which the State operates, the governor, on May 1, informed the secretary of war in regard to Vermont's system and on the following day the governor received authority to act in accordance therewith.

As members of the registration board for each town the governor designated the moderator of the town or city meeting, the town clerk and the local health officer.

June 5 was designated as registration day, and each male resident between 18 and 45 years was required, unless necessarily detained, to present himself between 7 a. m. and 9 p. m., for registration. In some parts of the country there was some fear that compulsory registration might be attended with disturbance or defiance, but Vermont was wholly free from any apprehensions.

The results of the registration were as follows:—

CITIZENS AND DECLARANTS FROM COUNTRIES WITH WHICH THE UNITED STATES WAS NOT AT WAR.							
	Legislative, Judicial and Executive Officers.	Persons, totally disabled.	Dependents indicated.	Probable Exemptions not indicated in the preceding.	Cards indicating no exemptions.	Grand Total.	Aliens and Allen Enemies.
White	47	217	11,168	1,636	10,397	23,465	
Colored	0	0	16	9	44	69	
Total	47	217	11,184	1,645	10,441	23,534	3,574

Following the registration a national drawing occurred in the senate office building at Washington on July 20, 1917, so as to determine the order in which registrants might be called for examination by the state district board and for passing upon their claims for exemptions, if any. The first number drawn, which was 258, became 1 of the serial, the second number drawn, which was 2,522, became 2 of the serial, and the third number drawn, 9,613 became 3 of the serial. After the drawing a list of the serial numbers was

sent to each local board, and the board affixed to the card of each registrant the serial number which denoted the serial order in which he would be called, and copies of the original cards, with the properly assigned numbers, were forwarded to the District Board at Montpelier.

A registrant holding a card having a number called for service reported to the local board for the purpose of pre-



Rutland Memorial Armory

senting reasons for exemption, if he liked, unless he was employed in agriculture or some other war industry, in which case he reported to a district board. If the local board decided that a registrant should be held for service it immediately gave him a physical examination and reported results.

On the first call for men a quota was fixed for each county, but a deduction was made in the quota for the number of voluntary enlistments from the county, either in the army or the national guard, prior to July 3, 1917.

The first quota assigned to Vermont called for 3,237 men, but an offset of 2,202 enlistments was allowed, the whole number accepted being 767.

The number called by local boards under the first draft was 1,288 men. A second registration was made in June 1918; a third on August 24, 1918; and a fourth on September 12, 1918.

The total number included in the four calls was 70,395; the total number of inductions was 7,797; the total number of rejections at camp was 619; the total number accepted was 7,178; the total number of volunteers was 3,070; the total number enrolled as soldiers in the World War was 10,867.

5. VERMONT'S SERVICE RECORD.—Enrolled in the Army 13,944, of which 1,088 were commissioned officers. Enrolled in the Navy 1,838, of which 142 were commissioned officers. Enrolled in the Marine Corps 99, of which 16 were commissioned officers. Enrolled in the Army Nurse Corps 124, making an enrollment of 16,005, of which 1,166 were commissioned officers.

The number of commissioned officers who were wounded was 39; of enlisted men, 846. The number of commissioned officers who were killed in action or died of wounds was 22; who died of disease, 10. The number of enlisted men who were killed in action or died of wounds was 251; who died of disease, 359.

After the declaration of a state of war Vermont, in common with the other states, became active in all kinds of economies and industries. Federal regulations controlled flour, sugar, coal and transportation. A state public safety committee was appointed by the governor and was organized before the declaration in regard to war, and through it the state and federal governments were ably assisted and supported. The people were kept informed, interested and

active through literature, conventions and patriotic meetings. At Rutland on September 27 and 28, 1917, a largely attended patriotic state meeting was held with national representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan as speakers.

Several Vermont young women entered war service under the Red Cross and fourteen under the Young Women's Christian Association, three of whom served overseas. 105 Vermont men and 18 Vermont women entered service under the Young Men's Christian Association, of whom 64 men and the 18 women served overseas. A creditable number of men served under the Knights of Columbus and other organizations.

The causes of the World War were ambition and greed. The results can not be specified or appraised. The great loss in money was not the greatest loss. Neither was the loss of life, though greater than the loss of money, the greatest. The greatest loss was the loss of morale.

In the United States disregard of law, especially of the 18th amendment to the federal constitution, became prevalent, crime became flagrant, and an apathy to the social order and public welfare became apparent.

A monstrous task is left to the oncoming generations, namely, the rebuilding of a deep, solid, impregnable morale and the cultivation of a truer, stronger, nobler spirit of goodwill and patriotism.



The four-horse coach of other days

CHAPTER XII

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

1. TEACHER TRAINING.—The first teacher training institution established in the western hemisphere was located at Concord Corner, Vermont, and was opened March 11, 1823. Rev. Samuel Read Hall, who had been ordained as a minister only six days before, was the founder. For the first few weeks the school was conducted in Mr. Hall's home and, later, over one of the village stores. A building having been constructed during the summer for housing the new institution, the school was moved to its permanent habitation in the fall. The school was conducted as a pedagogical school for seven years, at the expiration of which time Mr. Hall accepted the headship of the newly established teacher institute in connection with Phillips academy in Andover, Mass. Later he opened a teacher-training school at Plymouth, N. H., and in 1840 he accepted a call to the pastorate of the Congregational Church at Craftsbury Common, Vt., and also engaged as principal of the Academy. In connection with the academy he organized a teacher training class, which was the first to be organized in America.

Mr. Hall was the author of several school books, but that which has given him the greatest prominence in the educational world was the publication in 1829 of his "Lectures on School-keeping," which was the first treatise on school teaching published in America.

On August 15, 1923, a celebration was held and a marker was dedicated at Concord Corner in accordance with an act of the previous legislature. (See cut on page 77.)

2. CASTLETON NORMAL SCHOOL.—October 15, 1787, it was enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, "that the place for keeping a county grammar school

in and for Rutland county shall be at the house commonly known by the name of the New School House, near Dr. William Woolcott's, in said Castleton; provided that the county of Rutland shall not be at any cost in completing or repairing the same." The Rutland County Grammar School still exists, and it is the oldest chartered educational institution in the State. At a special meeting of the State board of edu-



New Recitation Hall, State Normal Training School, Castleton

tion held at Castleton August 22 and 23, 1867, a proposition made by the trustees of the institution named above to the State board to make it a normal school was accepted, and the State Normal School at Castleton was established. The whole number of graduates from this school was 1,607. On January 3, 1924, the old brick school building, which served as a dormitory as well as for recitation purposes, was burned, but was rebuilt the following year by the state board of education under the authority of the state emergency board.

5. JOHNSON NORMAL SCHOOL.—The Johnson Academy began in a shoe shop, somewhat revised, in 1828. A few years later a new building was provided for it, and in 1836 it was incorporated as the Lamoille County Grammar School. In 1866 its building was enlarged, and in December of that year the school was approved by the board of education as a State normal school. It began work under State supervision February 26, 1867. The whole number of its graduates was 1,435.

By refusal of the general assembly of 1919 to extend the life period of these two institutions both ceased to exist as normal schools, July 31, 1920, but by rebuilding the Castleton plant one-year and two-year training facilities were provided in the south-western part of the State. The dormitory at Johnson was reopened in 1925.

The normal schools were discontinued because their plants were old and unsuitable, the respective communities were not sufficiently large to provide the extra-cultural advantages that such institutions should have, the number of children immediately available for demonstration and practice purposes in the location of each was far too small to offer adequate advantages to a training institution having a sufficient number of students to make it profitable to the State, and because one such teacher training institution could easily accommodate, provided it was suitably located, all the Vermont students who would contemplate taking a two-year course.

6. TEACHER TRAINING COURSES.—The first teacher training course on record in the United States was established in Craftsbury, Vermont, in connection with Craftsbury Academy, in 1840, by Rev. Samuel Read Hall, who previously, at Concord, Vermont, May 11, 1823, had established the first normal school in the United States.

At the beginning of the present century, because the supply of rural-schooled girls as candidates for teaching was rapidly decreasing, the rural schools were being increasingly supplied with teachers who had been schooled in the graded schools and who were, therefore, unacquainted with the organization, management, and teaching in the rural schools. Furthermore a demand had gradually been cultivated for competent and trained teachers. Therefore the teacher training system was established by law in 1910, and courses were instituted in 1911 in twelve high schools and academies,—the number for the first and second years being limited by law,—as follows:—Goddard Seminary at Barre, Bennington High School, Burlington High School, Chester High School, Derby Academy at Derby, Bellows Free Academy at Fairfax, Ludlow High School, Lyndon Institute at Lyndon Center, Middlebury High School, Randolph High School, Rutland High School, and Springfield High School.

In 1912, 14 teacher training courses were established; in 1913, 19; in 1916, 36; in 1917, on account of contemplated changes and delay in organization, 21; and in 1921, 24. In 1921, on a compromise resulting from a deadlock between the two legislative bodies, the appropriation for teacher training courses was made \$100,000, three two-year courses were provided for and an unprescribed number of one-year courses. The three two-year courses were located respectively by the State board of education at the University of Vermont at Burlington, at the state school building at Castleton, and at Lyndon Institute at Lyndon Center.

The number of graduates from each of the two-year courses for the years 1923 and 1924 was as follows:—

	1922		1923		1924	
	1 yr.	2 yr.	1 yr.	2 yr.	1 yr.	2 yr.
University of Vt.	22	9	17	34	17	44
Castleton	28	2	28	35	23	23
Lyndon Institute	14	0	13	6	14	2

The number of graduates from the one-year teacher training courses in 1922 was 260; in 1923, 140; in 1924, 160.

The principle involved in the original establishment of these courses was that, as a matter of justice, if any schools were provided at state expense with trained teachers all schools should be so provided. In the report of the Educational Commission, it was stated that "the teacher training



Agricultural Hall
State Agricultural School, Randolph, Vt.

courses under proper encouragement can readily develop" the required number of teachers, the annual quota of recruits needed being about 325. In 1917 an adequate supply, 331, was produced.

7. OFFER OF THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION.—In 1920 The Carnegie Foundation of New York offered to the State of Vermont \$100,000 toward the construction and establishment of a teachers' college, or a school for the training of

teachers, provided \$200,000 more was raised to complete and equip the building. This amount was made available, but the general assembly of 1921 was prevailed upon to reject the gift.

8. STATE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.—The Orange County Grammar School of Randolph Center was incor-



University of Vermont, Burlington

porated in 1806, but had been in operation several years prior to that time. It continued as a county grammar school, or academy, until 1866, when it became a normal school by the action of the trustees. By the acceptance of the conditions of an act of the legislature of 1866 it passed under state patronage and control February 26, 1867. To and including 1911, the year of its discontinuance, it sent out 1540 graduates from its lower course, and 193 graduates from the higher course of study, most of whom have taught in the public schools.

By act of the General Assembly of 1910, this school ceased to exist on June 30, 1911, and the property passed over to the trustees of the State School of Agriculture, which had acquired land and a dormitory and opened the school September 26, 1911, with 52 students. The school has the confidence of the people of the State but its attendance is small on account of the depressed condition of agriculture. In 1917 this institution passed under the control of the State Board of Education.

9. UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.—The University of Vermont was chartered in 1791. Its first class entered in 1800 and was graduated in 1804. The college building was occupied for military purposes and college work was suspended during a part of the war of 1812. In 1824 the college building burned. The corner stone of a new building was laid the next year by General Lafayette. The medical department, first established in 1821 and afterwards suspended, was revived in 1853. The Vermont Agricultural College was chartered in 1864, and the next year was incorporated with the University. A farm and an experiment station were added in 1888. The University has a faculty of 152 and comprises four colleges:—the College of Arts, which includes departments in chemistry, classical literature, commerce and economics, general science, education, and literary-scientific courses; the College of Engineering, which includes departments in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering; the College of Medicine, and the College of Agriculture.

The laboratories of the University are ample, and it has a valuable museum and an art gallery. The Billings Library, one of the finest buildings of its kind in the country, contains a library of about sixty-six thousand volumes. In addition to the library building, there have been added to the University plant within a few years the Williams Science Building— one of the best of its kind in New

England—a dormitory for young men, residences for young women, the buildings and equipment of the experiment station, mechanical buildings, a gymnasium, buildings for the agricultural and the medical colleges, three cottages, and a stately chapel erected by James B. Wilbur in 1925 as a memorial to the founder of the University, Ira Allen.

The University admits both men and women students, the college of arts being opened to women in 1872 and



Middlebury College Campus

the college of medicine being opened to them in 1920.

The number of men enrolled at the opening of the University in 1924 was 720 and the number of women was 505, including among the latter 116 teacher training students.

In 1924 the total number of graduates from the college of arts was 2,479; from the college of engineering, 587; from the college of medicine, 2,722; from the college of agriculture, 357, a total of 6,145.

The number of University of Vermont men engaged in military and naval service during the Civil War was 174; during the Spanish-American War it was 32, and during the World War it was 983 in active service and 55 in auxiliary service.

10. MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.—Middlebury College is at Middlebury, on Otter Creek, in a region remarkable for its fertility, healthfulness and natural beauty. Middlebury College was the first in Vermont to send out graduates. It was chartered in 1800, and held its first Commencement in 1802. It is now open to students of both sexes, and offers two courses of study, the Classical Course and the Latin-Scientific Course.



Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.

Within recent years the college has received generous endowments, has come into possession of a large tract of land in Ripton and adjoining towns and has greatly increased its facilities for instruction and service. It has also added to its plant in recent years a library building, a science building, dormitories for both men and women, a gymnasium and commons club, a chapel and a county hospital, and is finely equipped for collegiate service. The number on the faculty in September, 1924, was 54; the number of

men students was 288; the number of women students was 251; and the total number of graduates is 1,768; and of enrolled students since its opening, November 4, 1800, 2,618.

The number of students and alumni in the war of 1812 was 9; in the Spanish-American War was 8; and in the World War was 352.



Captain Alden Partridge, born at Norwich in 1785; founder of Norwich University

II. NORWICH UNIVERSITY.—Norwich University grew out of a military school begun at Norwich, Vermont, in 1819 by Captain Alden Partridge. It was incorporated in 1834, and held its first Commencement in 1836. The institution was removed to Northfield in 1866. It offers instruction in four regular courses, those of Electrical and Civil Engineering, of Chemistry and Physics, of Science and Literature, and of Arts. This was the first institution in the country to lay down a purely scientific course of study, and, up to the time of the Rebellion, the only one which embraced in its curriculum thorough military, classical and scientific courses. When the general government called for men to suppress the great rebellion, the student body responded with such unani-

mity that for two years the University did not have any graduates. The law provides that the corps of cadets may be enlisted in the militia of the State of Vermont as a battery of artillery, company of signal corps and company of engineers. The institution contributed 525 commissioned officers to the country in the Mexican and Civil Wars. The whole number of its past cadets is 3,081; of its graduates 1,094, including those of 1924; of its student body 281; and of members of the faculty 31.

Norwich gave 50 students and graduates to the Mexican War; 523 to the Civil War, of whom 467 were officers; 90 to the Spanish-American War, and 527 to the World War.

12. THE VERMONT COLLEGES.—In accordance with legislative enactments of 1884 and 1888 the State provided thirty scholarships for deserving students in each of the three collegiate institutions.

In 1912 this number of scholarships was increased by thirty to Middlebury and by thirty to the University for students in the agricultural college and by an appropriation to Norwich University on condition that it offer free scholarships to Vermont students. In 1919 scholarships were provided for ninety students in the medical college of the University of Vermont on condition that they practice medicine in Vermont.

A scholarship partly pays the tuition of a student. Candidates for scholarships in the University, not including the medical college, and in Middlebury college, may be appointed by the state senators of the several counties, or if these fail to make appointments, the appointments may be made by the trustees of the respective colleges. In 1912 these institutions were extensively subsidized and provision for agricultural extension work through the university was made.

13. EDUCATIONAL TENDENCY.—A few facts indicate the tendency of recent educational movements in this State. The most significant are the support of the public schools entirely at the public expense, the multiplication of free high schools, the effort to improve the rural schools, the better preparation of teachers, the opening of the colleges to women, the establishment of scientific courses of study in



Troy Conference Academy, Poultney, Vt., incorporated in 1834

the colleges, the endowment of academies, and the institution of public libraries. These all look toward the better education of all the people.

14. VERMONT'S CONTRIBUTION.—The inheritance from the Puritans and the Pilgrims of unswerving allegiance to conscience and duty gave to the early settlers of Vermont the foundation of their sterling character. The toil involved in subduing forest and field and in meeting the demands of

a vigorous climate made them prudent, industrious and thrifty, while the Revolutionary War, the contention with New York, and the constant effort for the protection of themselves and their property, developed in them a spirit of independence and a keen understanding of the rights of men and the fundamental principles of government. The strength and stability of the rugged hills and mountains rendered them strong in faith, steadfast in purpose, and



St. Michael's Academy, Winooski, Vt.

triumphant in their efforts; while the abounding beauty of field and wood, of hill and valley, and the daily contact with nature in her best and primitive state softened their hardier selves and gave to them a refreshing charm and frankness. The church and the school have aided in transmitting to later generations the worth and character of the hardy first citizens of the new commonwealth.

From such sturdy stock there have gone forth from Vermont many of her sons and daughters, a few to obtain distinction, many to win honors, all to be highly esteemed.

From her non-resident sons Vermont has given to the nation two distinguished presidents, Chester A. Arthur and Calvin Coolidge; two vice-presidents, William A. Wheeler and Levi P. Morton; ambassadors to Germany, France, Russia and Great Britain; ministers to numerous other countries; fourteen United States senators and one hundred congressmen; eminent naval and military officers, the town of Norwich, with a population of 1,252, having furnished three admirals to the United States Navy; a United States Philippine Com-



Julia C. R. Dorr



John G. Saxe

missioner; and governors of various states; and has contributed to every field of human activity and achievement.

Of non-resident sons of Vermont who have held cabinet positions are Alphonso Taft, of Ohio, secretary of war; W. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, postmaster-general, and Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa, secretary of the treasury.

Many resident sons of Vermont have also been conspicuous in the affairs of the nation and of the world. The State has furnished cabinet officers in Jacob Collamer, postmaster general, Redfield Proctor, secretary of war, and John G. Sargent, attorney-general; an assistant secretary of the navy in Charles ,

H. Darling; an assistant secretary of the treasury in Sherman P. Allen; a governor-general of the Philippines and minister to Spain in Henry C. Ide; the first United States minister to Chile in Heman Allen; a minister to Turkey and later to Italy in George P. Marsh; an ambassador to Great Britain in E. J. Phelps.



D. P. Thompson
Born in Boston; author of "Green Mountain Boys"

Sons of Vermont who have held important federal positions are Stoddard B. Colby, register of the treasury; Lucius B. Chittenden, register of the treasury; Walter E. Husband, commissioner of immigration; and non-residents, John A. Kasson, assistant postmaster general, and John Young, assistant treasurer.

It has produced distinguished statesmen in Ira Allen, Solomon Foot and Justin S. Morrill, eminent jurists in Isaac F. Redfield and George F. Edmunds, artists in Thomas Powers and Larkin G. Mead, writers such as D. P. Thompson and Rowland E. Robinson, poets in John G. Saxe, Julia C. R. Dorr, James Buckham, Daniel L. Cady and Wendell P. Stafford; and numerous prominent clergymen, educators, journalists, physicians, and business men.

In the 1913 volume of "Who's Who," over 15,000 distinguished citizens of the United States are mentioned. Of this number 320 are credited as natives of Vermont, which gives to the State a larger number of eminent persons, according to population, than any other State in the Union. Of the number credited to Vermont, 78 were residents of the State at that time.

It is well for a State to laud her distinguished sons, to boast of her achievements, to rejoice in her prestige and reputation; but it is better for a State to conserve her elements of strength, to deepen the roots of character and to look forward toward greater deeds and men. In this way Vermont will continue to maintain her reputation among her sister States, and to reproduce in still greater sons those qualities that have already made her great.



Spaulding High School, Barre

VERMONT'S OFFICIAL STATE FLAG



The original act creating a state flag, which was at that time known as a militia flag, was passed on Oct. 31, 1803, as follows: "The flag of this state shall be seventeen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be seventeen stars, white in a blue field with the word VERMONT in capitals above the said stripes and stars."

On Oct. 20, 1837, this original act was repealed and there was established a flag of thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, with one large star and the coat of arms thereon in a blue field.

Only a comparatively few of these state flags were ever manufactured. The few that were all appear to have had an 8-pointed star—for what reason no one knows. However, on March 29, 1919, an act was passed requiring that the white star in the blue field of the state flag be 5-pointed. For some reason, due perhaps to the fact that this state flag

in no way differed from the United States flag except in the Union, it was never manufactured except in rare instances. The difference was so slight as not to be discernible when the flag hung on a flagpole.

Nor was it ever used on any official occasion. The flags carried during the Civil War, the Spanish War, the Mexican Border service, and until August 5, 1917, in the World War, by our state troops, were not this state flag but a blue flag with the state coat of arms thereon; and that was the style of flag that was displayed upon Governor's Day at our state militia encampments, for over thirty years.

Some of these facts were brought to the attention of the legislature in 1923 and resulted in the passage of an act officially changing our state flag to the design which always has been used on state and official occasions.

"The flag of the state shall be blue with the coat of arms of the state thereon."

Approved March 26, 1923

The present flag is distinctive and conforms to the idea used by nearly all the other states.

HERBERT T. JOHNSON,
The Adjutant General.

From THE PRESS OF THE TUTTLE COMPANY

(FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS)

**Vermont Yearbook Current price \$1.50
In Advance 1.00**

Walton's Vermont, Vermont Register, Vermont Yearbook and Guide, Vermont Yearbook, various names for the one series of Yearbooks from 1818 to date. Printers and special agents for the Current Number. Complete file available.

Long Trail Guide Book \$.50
Over Mountain trails from Massachusetts to Canada line, always accessible to food and shelter.

Covered Bridges of New England \$7.50
By Clara E. Wagemann. A collector's item, beautifully illustrated and bound.

Anthony Haswell, Printer—Patriot—Ballader . . . \$10.00
By John Spargo, President of Vermont Historical Society. Probably the most ambitious Vermont book in many years. Signed by the author.

CONSULT THE RARE BOOK DEPARTMENT

. . . of . . .

THE TUTTLE COMPANY
for Unusual and Out-of-Print Books

Vermont's Official State Flag. \$8.00
State seal on blue field, reproduced by a very effective new color process. Canvas head with brass grommets. Moth proof and waterproof, 2-ply bunting. Can be used indoors or out. Size 3 x 5 feet.

Artglo Taffeta Flag at Special Price
Complete with standard, tassels and fringe.

VERMONT

ITS HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

Geography: Mountains and Valleys; Boundary waters, Lakes and streams; Routes of travel; Climate; Crops—farm animals, maple sugar, game; Metals and building-stone; Towns and Cities



History: Early settlement; An independent Republic; Vermont enters the Union; Vermont in the Wars; Schools and Colleges



Maps: Old and new



Reference Tables: Dates, Climate, Areas, Population, Mountains and Lakes



(OVER 200 ILLUSTRATIONS)

THE TUTTLE COMPANY
RUTLAND, VERMONT

Price 50 Cents